REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,409.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered Free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	5	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Season Cost..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	3 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 5
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 14 As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6	As. per Line.
Second do.	4½	,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1 0
Each succeeding line	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Back—Europe 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 321 H. P., Commander H. Money, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 22nd January 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Jan.		Jan.
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves Tuticorin	30
,, Coimbatore	24	,, Colombo	31
,, Ungoria	24	,, Nagapatam	Feb. 3
,, Goa	25	,, Pondicherry	4
,, Carwar	25	,, Madras	5
,, Mangalore	25	,, Masulipatam	7
,, Cannanore	26	,, Coconada	8
,, Tellicherry	27	,, Nizapatam	9
,, Calicut	27	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Beypore	27	,, Gopalpore	10
,, Cochin	28	,, False Point	11
,, Alleppey	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line in connection or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which un regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchien, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

W.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cargo and Passengers at Steamers, to and from England, with the Rupee Rate and Viagia Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Monnis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st January 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Jan.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves BUSREH	9
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Mahomerah	9
,, Gundar	27	,, Fao	9
,, Jask	29	,, Bushire	11
,, Bunder Abbas	30	,, Bahrein	13
,, Linga	Feb. 1	,, Linga	16
,, Bushire	3	,, Bunder Abbas	18
,, Fao	5	,, Muscat	20
,, Mahomerah	5	,, Kurrachee	25
Arrive BUSREH	6	Arrives BOMBAY	26

W.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer every FRIDAY, at 6 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 3 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Monnis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st January 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 51? Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on MONDAY next, the 24th January 1876, at 5 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£23	£15	£6
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	8
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14 10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876

Passengers for the January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

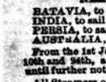
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 26TH JANUARY.



THE powerful Steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, positively.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
ROVIGO	2477	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
COPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500 Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300 ,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3499	560	31st—Southampton. Fm.
TIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	7th—Suez, &c.
ELE M.	A. R. Barlow	3725	450	14th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton. March.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2934	450	18th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1960	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 25th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, Capt. E. M. Gillson, 2,723 Tons, and 450 H. P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 22nd January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 11th January 1876. Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On FRIDAY, the 21st Jan., at noon, from Masagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship AVOCA, 1,482 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain J. H. Tosnock, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 14th Jan. 1876. Superintendent.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH JANUARY.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs.	300
To Malta	,,	400
To London	,,	500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 7th January 1876. Agents.

"WILSON" LANE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship RINALDO, 1,840 Tons.

The accommodation of this Steamer not being equal to that of the larger vessels of Messrs. Wilson's Fleet, the passage money to

LIVERPOOL is reduced to..... Rs. 400
(Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer GOOD HOPE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th January 1876.

SALE BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT WALKESHWUR.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M. by order of the mortgagee Achrutbaj, widow, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Babajee Ragoonathjee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Walkeshwur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 70 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, containing by admeasurement 976 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the West by public passage, on or towards the North by the Government sheds, and on or towards the South by the property of Bandoojee Patel, and the said property are in the occupation of the said Babajee Ragoonathjee.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th January 1876.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; th s is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old."

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold By all Stationers THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

PATRON.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PRESIDENT.
Field Marshal His Royal Highness, the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G. C. B., G. C. S. I
Lieut-General Sir A J LAWRENCE, K. C. B.
Lieut-Col R BUCKLE, R. E.
CHAIRMAN.—Lieut. General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K. C. B

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL RULES.

1.—The Daughters of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible.

2.—The ages for admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.

3.—Elections take place in June and December.

4.—Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

5.—Pupils elected by the Committee pay £70 per annum at the Lower School, and £80 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.

6.—Each Donation of £5-5-0, or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

7.—Each Annual Subscription of 10-6, or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all elections during the current year.

8.—The Religious Education is in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England.

9.—Any further information may be obtained of the Secretary 23, Cockspur Street, London.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of Administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, at all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN

By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS:—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer MENZALEH are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer BATAVIA, Captain Crocco, arrived in Harbour THIS EVENING, are hereby REQUESTED TO SEND BILLS OF LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any), and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will NOT be ADMITTED under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th January 1876.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected, up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

TO BE LET, a commodious airy BUNGALOW, with two Bed Rooms, in a healthy locality in Masagon, Mount Road. Ychar water laid on, with a neat Garden. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the REPAIRS to be effected to the Ship NORTHUMBERLAND, as recommended by Surveyors, particulars and details of which can be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned, who do not bind themselves to accept any Tender unless satisfactory to the Surveyor and Captain SANDRAIS.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1876.

TO ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS.

TENDERS are requested for the ERECTION of an IRON TANK 50 feet by 30 feet by 5 feet on the ROOF of the Company's Mill building at Colaba.

Full particulars can be obtained from Mr. BRAND WOOD, the Engineer at the Mill.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
New Colaba Company, Limited.

Bombay, 10th January 1876.

THE NEW EXPRESS HAND SEWING MACHINE

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST SIMPLE MACHINE KNOWN.
PRICE, including accessories, Rs. 25.

Each Machine is PACKED IN CASE, and GUARANTEED to be in PERFECT WORKING ORDER.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
30, MEADOW STREET.

PHILIP PHILLIPS,

THE SINGING PILGRIM,

WILL give a SERVICE of SACRED SONG in the FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL, on MONDAY, 24th January, at 8 P.M.

TICKETS—ONE RUPEE. To be had at the Tract and Book Society's Depôt and at the door. The proceeds will be given to the Tract and Book Society.

Mr. PHILLIPS will give a BIBLE READING in the BAPTIST CHAPEL on SUNDAY EVENING at 6 o'clock.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. STORRAR and BUCHANAN have been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Society in place of Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL and Co.

All Cheques, remittances, or other communications are, therefore, from this date, to be addressed to Messrs. STORRAR & BUCHANAN, at the Office of the Company, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay.

By Order of the Directors.

Apollo House, 18th January, 1876.

STORRAR & BUCHANAN,
GENERAL AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

INWARD PACKAGES Landed, Cleared, and Forwarded.

OUTWARD PACKAGES Shipped and conveyed to destination.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES procured to order from England on lowest terms.

HOME REMITTANCES arranged for.

GENERAL AND PERSONAL AGENCY in all its branches'

Full particulars on application.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that sometime in the month of September 1875, when I was confined to bed, senseless from Paralysis, the ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, TITLE DEEDS, ASSESSMENT and PENSION TAX BILLS, and a number of other valuable vouchers as per memo enumerated below, were STOLEN by some unknown hand from my house, No. 86, situate on the Kalkadevee Road, and although I have caused diligent search to be made for the same, I have not yet been able to ascertain any particulars thereof, so as to enable me to trace the same and to bring the thief to justice. This is therefore to warn the Public at large not to accept the said documents or any or either of them from any person whomsoever who may try to negotiate the same, or to raise money thereon, and I hereby offer to pay a handsome reward to any person who will give me such information as would lead to the recovery of the documents and the conviction of the offenders.—Dated this 18th day of January 1876.

The initial C. R. of
CRISHNARAO RUGHUNATHJEE.

Witness,
BALJEE CRUSTNATHJEE.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS STOLEN.

1 Bundle containing the original Bills of the Collector and Municipality of the house, No. 86, Kalkadevee Road, standing in the name of Mr. Crishnarao R ghunathjee.
1 Bundle containing original Papers, numbering about 3 or 4, and Assessment and Collector's Bills numbering 150 or thereabout, respectively of house No. 22 and stable No. 47, situated in Funu-wadee, outside the Fort, standing in the name of Bhewrabai and her children.
1 Bundle containing original Deed of Conveyance in reference to an oart at Mahim, standing in the name of Bhewrabai. Widow, and Crishnarao Rughunathjee, and about 10 Bills.
1 Bundle containing a Release by Shewahunkur Morojee and Sonabai, his wife, to Crishnarao Rughunathjee, attested by Mr. Khunderao Morojee.
1 Bundle containing five original Deeds of several Batty fields at Mahim, standing in the name of Jewba Sonjee and others and their Pension Tax Bills and Assessment Bills in the name of Bhewrabai, Widow, numbering over 50, the said bundle also contains Conveyances from Heera Dadun, Khuddoo Heera, Hash Khuddoo, Sucaram Bal Matra, and Zooja Bella, and Jewba Sonjee, and several other receipts, vouchers and memoranda.
1 Bundle containing Memorandum Book covered with Cartridge Paper, containing memoranda of several circumstances in the English language.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

BRACELETS.

ALL GOLD BAND BRACELETS, width same all round, either flat or slightly rounded. Price, according to width, Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with ornamental fronts, in immense variety, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with Locket front, opening to show a portrait, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS, flexible jointed, like the "Cuirass" Bracelet No. 170. When open, laying flat. Many patterns, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

"PORTE BONHEUR" BRACELETS. These are very fashionable, and often several are worn on one arm. We have them of Plain Gold Rs. 30 to Rs. 75; Enamelled Gold Rs. 70 to 110; set with Gems, from Rs. 80 upwards.

GEM BRACELETS, inexpensive, set with Pearls, Coral, Turquoises, and small Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds, &c., and often decorated with enamel in colours, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

GEM BRACELETS, set with valuable Diamonds and other precious stones, including choice Pink Coral and Pearls, fine enamel, &c., from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 00.

SECRET PORTRAIT BRACELETS, opening to show from 1 to 5 portraits. When shut, the portraits are perfectly concealed. In plain Gold, Rs. 300; in Diamonds, Rs. 650.

"SOUVENIR" BRACELETS. The design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto, and folding up as a Book Locket. In all Gold, Rs. 250; in Gems, Rs. 4 0.

GOLD CABLE CHAIN BRACELETS, massive looking, and hollow, with Locket Pendants, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300.

Sketches and Price List upon Application.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a second-hand CHUBB'S, MILLNER'S or PRIDE'S SAFE. Address "K.," care of *Gazette.*

WANTED TO SELL, a second-hand BILLIARD TABLE in good order. Apply to MARKUS, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office

FOR SALE, a handsome PHAETON, nearly new; and a Grey Arab HORSE. Rs. 750. Address "M.," care of *English Mail* Office.

FOR SALE, a Semigrand PIANO by Collard and Collard, guaranteed by the makers to be in perfect order and condition. Apply to Mr. Moloney, 103, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, a beautiful pair of Bay Arab HORSES, MAIL PHAETON and HARNESS complete. Price Rs. 1,500. To be seen at ROWLAND & Co., 19, Medows St.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of further supplies of GYMKHANA KIT, which have been carefully selected by Messrs. JAMES LILLYWHITE & Co., for whose manufactures they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency. The Company claim a superiority for these articles over similar importations to this country, being selected with a special view to the requirements of the Indian climate by a firm who are acknowledged to be the first in London for Cricketing materials, and whose practical knowledge secures to constituents advantages rarely obtainable in India.

By special arrangements TREACHER & COMPANY are in a position to offer this kit at a small increase on English retail rates guaranteeing it at the same time to be of the best manufacture.

REVISED LIST, 1ST OCTOBER 1875.

CASH RATES.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4 0
Do. Double do. for Club use ... ,,	3 8

BATS.

All Cane	10 12
Single Cane	9 0
Double Cane	10 0
Single Whalebone	9 0
Double Do.	10 8
Match Bats, best selected	6 0
Do. do. for practice	5 0
Presentation Bats	16 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber ... per pair	5 0
Gauntlets Extra Quality for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated ..... ,,	6 4

LEG GUARDS.

Guards—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin	6 0 to 7 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, best, with and without brass tops and iron points, from	5 0 to 9 0
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with planted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c. ..... each	16 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, from	7 0 to 10 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality ..... per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8 to 10 0
Scoring Sheets ..... per dozen	2 4
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition ..... each	0 12

RACKET KIT.

By Jefferies and Malings.

Racket Bats, of best quality ...	10 0
Do. do. Cane Handled...	12 0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1 0
Five do.	3 8
Racket Shoes best quality.....	10 0
Do. Presses..... from	6 8 to 10 0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel.....	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets.	12 0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... ,,	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... ,,	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin .... per set of 4	9 0

GOLF KIT.

From the celebrated maker, "Tom Morris," of St. Andrew's, Scotland.

Play Clubs ..... each	2 12
Long, Middle, and Short Spoons ..... ,,	3 0
Putters..... ,,	2 12
Cleek and Irons..... ,,	4 0
Balls ..... per dozen	9 0
Golfer's Manual ... . each	1 0
Play Heads, &c..... ,,	2 0

FOOT BALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, size No. 5	7 0
Do. do. do. 6	8 0

Extra India Rubber Balls always on stock.

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins..... at per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ... ,,	1 8
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... ,,	1 0

Weights 2, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, and 7 lbs., per pair

(The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.)

ARCHERY, BADMINTON, BILLIARD AND LAWN TENNIS KIT.
FISHING, AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to one of the oldest Houses in the Island of MADEIRA—Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co.—now that nine consecutive good, VINTAGES have occurred since the recultivation of the vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their Wines before Indian consumers, who sometime since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. We shall shortly receive [illegible] cases of their shipment such as—

Ordinary.	Old Ordinary.
South Side.	Reserve.
Old Reserve.	Rare.

In the meantime we shall be glad to hear from buyers as to their requirements for bottling.

The WINES will be shipped in PIPES, HHDS., QUARTER CASKS, and OCTAVES.

Our Home Partners advise us they can confidently recommend Messrs. LEAL BROS.' WINES, having carefully gone through their STOCKS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

"VERY IMPORTANT"
TO
HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have arranged a **Special Department** *for their Celebrated* **Travelling Kit,** *and can supply at a* **Moment's Notice** *Every Requisite suitable for*

The Red Sea,
The Mediterranean,
and the continent of Europe.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 10 to 17	0	Travelling Caps	3	8	Fitted Dressing Pouches	2	0
Overland do	25	0	Travelling Hats	5	0	Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks	12	8
Warm do	35	0	Bathing Drawers	2	0		23	0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes	from 35	0	Linen Faced Collars, doz	0	12	Solid Leather Trunks	49	0
Dressing Gowns, from ...	10	0	Best Linen do. ...	6	0	Extra Large do ...	75	0
Pyjamas	16	8	Cambric Handkerchiefs...	5	0	Black Hide Bags.....	11	8
Oxford Shirts	26	0	Best Hide Gladstone ...	35	0	Best Hide Gladstone ...	35	0
White do	22	8	Cotton Socks	9	8	Cash Bags	6	12
Flannel do			Warm do.	15	8	Cloth Brushes	3	8
Shrunk do			Light Sun Umbrellas.....	3	12	Hat Brushes	1	8
Silk and Wool			Best Alpaca Umbrellas..	6	8	Hair Brushes and Comb

Business has been very flat again to-day owing to the absence of telegrams. There are causes enough for dulness in trade without this additional disturbing influence, and it is to be hoped that the Suez Cable will be in working order again before operations assume a more active scale, as the two land lines have given undoubted proof of their inability to meet the regular requirements of trade.

The Agents of the Indo-European line both here and at home are most industrious in advertising the advantages of their route, but their stock circular of "communication right to London" reads like a piece of refined sarcasm to people whose business is interrupted by the absence of messages two days old or more.

Reuter's closing telegram of Monday evening was delivered after business hours last night, reporting the Liverpool Cotton Market quiet but steady, sales 12,000 bales, prices unchanged, and yesterday morning's opening message delivered this evening reports the market as opening quiet, probable sales 10,000, actual imports 15,000 bales.

From New York the only thing in since Friday evening's regular message is a slip dated the 16th instant, quoting "Futures" March shipment at 13¼ cents. per lb. In the absence of the figures we are unable to give our usual comparisons of the receipts at the American ports.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Monday was dull, and the London General Produce Markets were unaltered so far as the quotations may be accepted as guides.

Consols yesterday morning were quoted at 93¾, a decline of ⅛, French Rentes at 104½; a decline of ¼.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been somewhat contradictory in appearance. On the one hand some of the Banks have been willing sellers at a shade better than yesterday's figures especially for 6 months' sight, on the other there is still an active demand for private bills both ready and forward, and transactions have been put through at yesterday's best rates. The slight discrepancy thus indicated may possibly be the result of the different views entertained as to the future of the market, but however that may be, there can be no doubt as to the existing ease at the moment and the probability of its continuance unless we see a rapid change in the extent of cotton exports. We quote bills on London as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	ls. 9d 9/32	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	ls. 9d. 23/32 to ¾	,,
Credits 3 ,,	ls. 9d 21/32	,,
Documents 3 ,,	ls. 9d 23/32	,,

On Calcutta there are more sellers and the rate for demand has dropped to par, but 60 days' sight continues nominally at 99¼.

Government Paper is steadier than it has been for some days back, and we hear of a considerable business in Fours at Rs. 101½; Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 102½; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 106 to ½.

In the Share Market there has not been much doing and the only changes in quotations are in Spinning and Weaving Shares. We quote an advance in Alliance of Rs. 25 per share, but other companies are generally lower. Bombay United by Rs. 10, New Dhurrumseys Rs. 5, Great Eastern Rs. 5, Manockjee Petits Rs. 10, and Orientals Rs. 5 per share.

In Cotton there was very little done at Colaba this morning, but during the day a fair quantity of Comrawuttee has been placed by up-country agents at yesterday's reduced prices. Transactions, however, seem mainly confined to covering the few sales previously made at home, and there is a want of life in the market which we are not likely to see recovered until the Liverpool telegrams assume a more hopeful character, and arrivals here from up country are on a more liberal scale.

Freights are dull owing to the absence of ready cargo and for Liverpool by Canal Steamers we quote £2 6 3 per ton. There are now a considerable number of unemployed steamers in harbour and shippers are accordingly disinclined to engage forward unless at a concession in rates. By sail the Varuna continues to engage any small lots offering at £2 5-7 per ton.

In Piece Goods there is simply nothing whatever to record. Prices do not move but there is absolutely nothing of any kind doing from first hands.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi. dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	103
32,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
40,000	500	all	40 do.	Bank of Bombay New	702½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	270
40,000	2814	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	263
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	110
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	4:0

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 5/8	7 6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
	£20	10 3/4	14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
	£20	6 5/8	7 3	do.	Ditto
	£20	21 1/8	1 0	do.	Ditto
	100	1,000		do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.
	£18	196 5/8	15 0	do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES*

00	1,250	1	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning
00	2,500		all	150*	Alliance Spinning
00	2,000		all	...	Bhowanggur M. & P. Co.
00	1,000		all	50*	Bombay United
00	150		150	10*	Bro ch Mills
00	1,000		750		Colaba Spinning
00	8,500		all	100p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning
00	1,250		all	60p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.
00	4,000		all	80p*	Great Eastern
00	1,000		all	Nil.	Madhowjee Spinning
50	1,000		all	65p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills
	800				Khandelah Spinning
00	1,250		all	Nil	Madras Spinning
	...		500		Madras U. Spinning
00	2,500		all	70	Manockji Petit's
00	1,000		all	50p*	Morarjee Spinning
00	625		all	40p*	Oriental
00	1,250		250		Prince of Walesspinning
10	1,000		150	60p.c.	Scondera Spinning
00	1,000		250	125p.	Do. do. 1/4 share

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	3,350	300	ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.
200	2,000	1,100	85	ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee
100	200		150	p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.
250	1,000	1,000			Alfred Mills Co.
150	12,000	11,000	425	ps	Apollo Press Co.
175	1,000				Bellary
158	500		all	65	ps Berar Company (New)
200	250		all	42	ps Indian Press Co.
100	250		all	24	ps Broach Cotton Co.
400	1,500		all	75	ps Carwar Co
200	250		all	...	Coconada Press Co
500	1,000		all	100	ps Colaba Press Co
500	200		all	Nil.	Dho lera P. & G. Co.
258	1,000		all	160	ps East India Press Co.
150	5,000		all	200	ps Fort Press Co
300	2,000	2,000	15	p.	Framji Cowasji Press Company
200	500		all	100	ps French Press Co
1,150	...	1,400	100	ps	Imperial Press Co
3,136	400	250	45	ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co
600	2,000	5,000	...		Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld
120	...	1,500	250	ps	Prince of W. Press
200	500	all	100	ps	Sassoon's Press Co
400	500	750	40	ps	Scinde Press Co
100	1,000	750	...		Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited
150	650	all	12	p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co
450	1,000		125	ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.

* Per share, for the half-year.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240	ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
1,000	50	all	4	p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company
600	1,000	all	...		Bombay Saw Mill Co.
500	500	300	30	ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.
2,150	200	100	8	p. ct.	Malabar Company, Ld
4,000	5	all	4	ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.
1,980	50	12	30	ps	Preacher & Co
...	250	all	40	ps	Vegas Patent Slip

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 15th January, 1876.

	Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs	a.	p
Coaching		50,463	0	0
Merchandize		63,665	0	0
Telegraph		336	0	0
	Total Rs.	1,14,464	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1875.:

	Open 428½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		45,728	0	0
Merchandize		54,402	0	0
Telegraph		647	0	0
	Total Rs.	1,03,777	0	0
	Increase Rs.	10,687	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Salsette, 1,340 tons, Captain J. Mackay, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

Messrs. R. Rubattino Co's s.s. Batavia, 1,384 tons, Captain L. Orocco, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, &c., (December 24th) via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers. From Genoa—Mr. D. R. Cuningham, Mr. Carl Crocco, Mr. Bunot, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Captain Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Brombley, Dr. Sanderson, Captain Beckett, and Mr. Holmes. From Leghorn—Mrs. Harriet Howard. From Suez—Mr. Karabet and one friend. From Aden,—Mr. Shaboodin and Mr. Randall.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Menzaleh (s)	Rhodes	London, Dec. 11
	Batavia (s)	Crocco	Genoa Dec. 24
	Peshawur (s)	White	Southampton, Dec. 31.

The ship Salsette, Mackay, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Arcturus, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Coconada, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.			
14	Malwa (s)	.....	.....
	Margarite	.....	.....
15	Duna (s)	.....	.....
	Malda (s)	.....	.....
	City of Lucknow	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 19.

From London.

Gwalior s, 1 butt sherry. Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Timor s, 8 cases ball thread, 1 emras Wodcoram.
Zrybino s, 8 cases sofas, Goculdass Dewjee.
Zante s, 12 cases hardware, Esmail Mahamed and Co.
Tartar s, 5 cases claret 2 cases hock, and 1 case brandy, Rogers and Co.
Pekin s, 10 bottles quicksilver. Tyebally Chandabhoy.
Deccan s, 3,612 casks spelter, Moorarjee Nathia and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 19.

For Liverpool.

Varuna s, 52 bales rags, Goculdass Dewjee; 320 cwts horns, Kasum Noormahomed.
Celia s, 25 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee; 20 bales wool, Jamnadass Premjee; 50 bales wool Goculdass Toolseedas; 292 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 10 bales cotton, Davabhoy Chillanjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 30 bales cotton Mooljee Nusserwanjee and Co.
Trinacria s, 1,000 bars wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 200 bags myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 20 cwts horns and 500 bales cotton George Lockhart and Co; 278 bales cotton and 1,334 bags rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 75 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 130 bales cotton, Beecherdass Ambaidass; 12 bales wool, Tapun Inderjee.

For London.

Beucleuch, 4,000 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 410 bags myrabolams, Mowjee Goroo.
Timor s, 5 cases india rubber, Anundjee Visram; 3 cwts coffee and 56 cwts dry ginger, Ebram Hajee Haroon; 79 cases silkmum, Peerbhoy Aswa; 2,414 bundles coir yarn, and 50 cases mother of pearl shells, Joosub Lutiff.
Deccan s, 268 packages ginger and 3 cases cigars, P and O Co; 1 bale Persian carpet, John S Elmore and Co; 185 packages cinnamon, P and O Co; 9 bundles hides, Kasum Noormahomed.
Border Chieftain s, 1,000 bags teaseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

For Trieste.

Aretusa s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 232 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

For Venice.

Aretusa s, 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

For Yokohama.

Lombardy s, 18 bales twist and 6 bags coffee, H Cowasjee.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s, 5 cases peacock feathers, Rumbally Allyruna; 62 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Goculmahooseen Jahmoonee; 7 cases sharkfins, Alloobhoy Moorad; 90 bale twist and 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 16 bales twist, Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 15 bales twist C Byramjee; 104 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 32 bales twist, S and D B Futakia; 25 cwts sandalwood, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co; 19 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hukmookroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th January, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·941
Temperature of the Air	74·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·7
Dew Point	60·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·625
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	78·9
Minimum do. do	69·6
General Direction of wind	N, NNE, N, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours	439

HIGH COURT.—20th January.

Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.

For Judgment.

9-74—Mr Fletcher—Wittoba Pandoorung and another vs Govind Pandoorung—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and M M Mirushi.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

1192-65—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jumnadass Davidass and others vs Premjee Jeewan and others—Fletcher and Smith.

320-67—Balkrishna and B—Madhowjee Dayal and others vs Nurrotamdass Narrandass—Crawford and Beevey and S Pandourung.

Long Causes.

16-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cazee Bhowdeen—Shamrao Pandoorung.

5-75—A Framji—Dadabeya Noormahomed vs Goolbeebee widow—K Moroji.

415-75—M H Khan—Shee Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur Kollianji and others—H Becknell.

339-75—M H Khan—The same vs Villa Bhima and others—H Becknell.

306-74—Prescot and Winter—N Ardasir Wadia vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn C and Lee-Warner

381-75—Balkrisna and B J Karadi Lingoo vs Ramchundra Madhoo G and others

535-73—Moolji and B—Hurdas Nursingdass vs Haji Currimdeena Sooleman—Lynch and Tobin

331-74—Tyabji and Sayani—Dada Fuckeera and others vs Emambai and another—Fletcher and Smith

114-74—Shapoorji and Thacurdass—Dorabji Hormusji B vs Cursetji Hormusji B—In person.

637-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Khullaekdina Khulpanbhoy and another vs Narayan Crustna Laud and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.

For Counsel's reply.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Naviba widow—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, and Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

259-72—Shamrao Pandoorung—Ruckmabai widow vs Sadanund Mucooondjee—K Morojee.

Long Causes.

129-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Luckmidass Khimjee and another vs Navibai widow.

413-75—Pollock—Bhima Damjee vs Thomas Fisher Punnett—Prescot and Winter.

2-73—Merfatjane and skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed and Co—Lynch and Tobin.

282-74—Jefferson and Payne—Anpoornabai widow vs Henry Gamble and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

586-74—Jefferson and Payne—H H the Begum of Bhopal vs The G I P Railway Company Ld—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.

For Judgement.

418-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Neriad S and W Co Ld vs Anundjee Visram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

For Consent Decrees.

28-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dadabhoy Pestonjee W and another vs Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia—Prescot and Winter.

125-75—Prescot and Winter—Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia vs Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

Long Causes.

288-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Co Ld—Fletcher and Smith.

145-75—Moolji and B—Gopalghir Jairamghir vs Suntoosgir Juiramgeer and others—Mr Fletcher—Part heard.

151-75—Mr Fletcher—Muddunjee Jeyantgir and others vs Gopalghir Jairamghir—Moolji and B—Part heard.

184-75—A Framji—Charles Henry Emmett vs Pallonjee Bomanjee Vania—P Cowasjee.

155-75—Moolji and B—Gopalghir Jairamghir vs Mancorebai widow—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

517-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Godhowjee Meghjee vs Balmookoondass Abajee and others.

75-75—Balkrishna and B—Rajoo Balloo vs Ragoonath Damoodhur—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Merashaw—Mr Fletcher.

138-75—Kavasjee—Ismailly Suchoo and another vs Fazullah Cassumbhoy and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

267-75—K Morojee—Manekdall Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw—P Kawasjee.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball.

Petition for Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859

L Fletcher—Mahaluxumibai widow vs Jumnabai widow.

Long Causes.

638 75—Rimington Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Godavaribai and another—A Framji—Part heard.

6C4-75—M M Munshi—Thackersey Naronjee and others vs Kanji Hasani.

606-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Munji Khetsey vs Allarukia Sewji.

612-75—M H Khan—Ags Mahomed Hussan bin Hajee Abdoola vs Aga Abdool Khalluck bin &c—Fletcher and Smith.

617-75—H Becknell—Muldhand Ruttonsey vs Shridhur Balkrisna.

491-75—M H Khan—Bai Muttee vs Manecklall Damodhurdass—Tyabjee and Sayani

297-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Borah Hursonbhoy Cadurbhoy vs Amerbai Dewji Heerji—G S Judge

278-75—Balkrishna and B—Pranjivundas Jugjeevundas vs William Loudon—Tyabji and Sayani

494-75—Macfarlane and Skips y—Veerji Madhowji vs Runchord Damodhur—Tyabji and Sayani

474-75—Mr Fletcher—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung M Khundji and another in person

273-75—Fletcher and Smith—Nurrotum Crustoji vs Sakurbai widow and others—Balkrishna and B

620-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Motichund Deochund vs John Edward—Hodges—H Becknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 15.

Disbrowe, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Surat.
Meredith, Lieut, Bengal 6th Royal Regt, on sick leave, from Sialkote.
Starkey, Captain, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on sick leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—January 19.

Hughes, Bt Major, Bengal 54th Foot, to join, to Morar.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 3rd January 1876.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the following appointments, promotions and retirements:—

Personal Staff—Capt G C Hume, late Rifle Bgde, to be an extra Aid-de-Camp on H E's Personal Staff during the visit of H R H the Prince of Wales at Calcutta, dated 3rd Dec 1875.

Royal Artillery—With the approval of H M's Lt Andrew Fountayne England is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, dated 18th Dec 1875.

2nd Battalion 12th Regiment—Lt G Shields to be Interpreter, vice Routh, proceeding to the depot companies, dated 13th Dec 1875.

1st Battalion 17th Regiment—Lt Thomas Francis Hussey de Burgh to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Burr, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, dated 27th Dec 1875.

48th Regiment—Lt Col Richard Henry Travers, having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of Col, to be Col by Brevet, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th Dec 1870, subject to H M's approval, dated 12th Nov 1875.

51st Regiment—Lt Col Robert Bruce Chichester, having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of Col, to be Col by Brevet, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th Dec 1870, subject to H M's approval, dated 28th Dec 1875.

92nd Highlanders—Subject to approval by H M, Capt Edmund Alexander Charles Campbell is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Committee as the value or his commission, dated 23rd Dec 1875.

98th Regiment—Lt Col Richard Henry Travers, having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of Col, to be Col by Brevet, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th Dec 1870, subject to H M's approval, dated 28th Dec 1875.

9th Native Infantry—Lt C W Ravenshaw, 24th Regt, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, 17th N I, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Weller, appointed 1st Wing Subn.

(The above cancels Lt Ravenshaw's appointment to the 29th N I, published at page 647 of G O C C dated 15th Dec 1875.)

25th Native Infantry—Lt G H B Coats, 2nd Batn 1st the Royal Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Sub, on probation, vice Pulley, transferred to the 3rd Goorkha Regiment, dated 18th Dec 1875.

Station Staff—apt W F Dodsworth, 32nd Pioneers, to be Station Staff Officer at Fategarh.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery—Lt Col C H Cookes to be Col from the 9th Dec 1875.

Royal Engineers—Maj Gen Sir Andrew Scott Waugh, K C B, to be Lieut-Gen from the 1st Aug 1875.

1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers—Lt J Croker to be Capt from the 2nd Oct 1875.

Lt R F Willoughby to be Capt from the 18th Oct 1875.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 18th Dec 1875, making the following medical arrangements:—

Surg A Barclay, 5th N I, to proceed to Camp of Exercise, Delhi, and relieve Surg A S Reid, M B, of the medical charge 8th N I.

Surg J S Gunn, M D, 4th Bl Cavy, to afford medical aid to the Royal Regiment of Artillery, Major Morton Parker Eden, from temporary half-pay, to be Major, vice H. D. Pitt, placed upon the Seconded List. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Captain Edward Roden Cottingham to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H C S Dyer, who resigns his Commission. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Captain John Claudius Auchinleck to be Major, vice G. B. B. Hobart, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Lieutenant William Savage Langley to be Captain, vice E. R. Cottingham, promoted. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Lieutenant Howland Roberts to be Captain, vice J. C. Auchinleck. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Lieutenant Charles Francis Spring Grey to be Captain vice Brevet, Major B. H. Pottinger (late Bombay,) placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Lieutenant William Edwards Sharp, upon the Supernumerary List, to be Captain upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Lieutenant Stratford C. Halliday to be Captain, vice C. D. A. Strakar late Madras, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Lieutenant William Wheatley to be Captain, vice H. G. Young (late Bengal), placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Lieutenant Horatio F. Smyth to be Captain, vice C V Chuckle (late Bengal), placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Lieutenant Francis Blake Knox to be Captain, vice A M Brown, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Lieutenant Sisson CooperPratt, upon the Supernumerary List, to be Captian upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Lieutenant William Henry Frederick Sorell to be Captain, vice P Roberts, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st January 1876.

Lieutenant Francis Brinkley, from the Seconded List to be Captain upon the Seconded List. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Lieutenant Alexander Walter Ferrier to be Captain, vice H M J Feilden, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st January, 1876.

The temporary Commissions of the undermentioned Lieutenants to be made permanent, and antedated to the 17th August, 1874, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to the 17th February, 1875, viz.:—

Arthur Clifton Hansard.
Edmund Holbert Elliot.
Benjamin Barton.
John Richard Howard Allen.
Charles Alfred Montanaro.
James Wilfrid Stirling.
Trenchard Fortescue Thomas Fowle.
Beauchamp Duff.
Sorrel Michael Rogers.
John Percy Fell.
John Murray Simpson.
Robert Arthur Gwynne Harrison.
Charles Sim Bremridge Parsons
Walter Andrew Urquhart.
Charles Wauchope Kellie.
Henry Cuthbert Connell Dunlop Simpson.
William Edward Ligonier Balfour.
John Bent,
Hubert George Howard Galton.
Alexander Burridge Purvis.
Rowley Wynyard.
Manfred Wilfrid Robert Brotherton.

Captain John Ashton Shuttleworth to be Adjutant vice A. M. Brown, who resigns the Adjutant only. Dated 22nd November, 1875.

Lieutenant Thomas Camine resigns his Commission. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Lieutenant Robert Hunt King Ross resigns his Commission. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Royal Military Academy, Lieutenant Edmund George Henry Bingham to be Lieutenant of Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice F. H. G. Cruickshank, who resigns that appointment only. Dated 12th October 1875.

Chaplains' Department, The Reverend George Cirkwood to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class. Dated 9th January 1864, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence to increase of pay prior to 3rd December 1873 and not to carry any back allowances.

The Reverend James Spiers to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class. Dated 1st April, 1867, such antedate not to carry back pay or allowances, nor to count towards increase of pay, promotion, or precedence.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Ingilby, C.B., Royal Artillery, having completed the qualifying service in the substantive rank Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel. Dated 17th December 1875.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	6 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 25	3 P.M.	packet.
Australia	Feb. 5	8 P.M.	No after
Mauritius and Reunion	Jan. 24	[3-30 P.M.	6 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	Feb 14	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Jan. 24	Monday	Feb. 7
,,	,, 31	,,	,, 14

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformintions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rates per ½ oz.
	Annas	Pies. Annas Pies.
Austria Lunenburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	6 0 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4 9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	3 P.M.		3 P.M.
Tuesday	Jan. 25	Tuesday	Feb. 22
,,	Feb. 8	,,	Mar. 7

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall.

31st December. 1875.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Major Morton Parker Eden, from temporary half-pay, to be Major, vice H. D. Pitt, placed upon the Seconded List. Dated 1st January, 1876.

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Trenchard Fortescue Thomas Fowle.
Beauchamp Duff.
Sorrel Michael Rogers.
John Percy Fell.
John Murray Simpson.
Robert Arthur Gwynne Harrison.
Charles Sim Bremridge Parsons
Walter Andrew Urquhart.
Charles Wauchope Kellie.
Henry Cuthbert Connell Dunlop Simpson.
William Edward Ligonier Balfour.
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BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Ingilby, C.B., Royal Artillery, having completed the qualifying service in the substantive rank Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel. Dated 17th December 1875.

DR. C. F. KHORY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badhan and Co., opposite the Floral Fountains.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NO

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE PRINCE AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

LAHORE, 19TH JAN.

The Ball last night in Montgomery Hall was very successful. The Ball-room was beautifully decorated with flags and trophies of arms.

This evening the Prince attended Shalimar Gardens, where a *fête* was given by Sir Henry Davies.

To-morrow morning the Prince will leave for Jummoo, where the Maharaja of Cashmere has made splendid preparations.

On Saturday the Prince will open the Alexandra Bridge over the Chenab, the longest bridge in the world, being a mile and three quarters long. The Bridge has cost over half a million pounds. It contains 6,000 tons of ironwork and five millions cubic feet of brick and masonry, and has been four years in construction.

LAHORE, 20TH JAN 1 A.M.

The *fete* to-night at the Shalimar Gardens, five miles from Lahore, was magnificent and equalled any illuminated spectacle yet seen in India during the Prince's tour.

The canals with which the Gardens are intersected was lined with lamps, and hundreds of fountains sparkled in a blaze of light. Coloured lanterns, some of which were made in imitation of fruit, nestled in trees, and a number of small buildings like mosques were covered with lamps.

A large number of Punjab Chiefs were present together with European gentry. The Prince was delighted with the charming scene.

KHELAT TO BE MADE A BRITISH DIVISION.

LAHORE, 19TH JAN, APT.

The local paper gives currency to a rumour that Khelat is to be made a Division under the charge of Colonel Munro, the present Commissioner of Dera Ismael Khan, as Commissioner. A Deputy Commissioner is also to be appointed.

THE PESHAWUR BRIGADE.

ALLAHABAD, 19TH JAN.

General Ross, from Mooltan, succeeds General Wilson in command of the Peshawur Brigade.

SIR LOUIS MALLET.

Sir Louis Mallet has proceeded to the Sandheads, suffering from fever. He is accompanied by a Doctor.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, 19TH JAN.

The Ball last night was a great success. There was a large attendance and the Prince danced till a late hour. The Prince yesterday visited the jail and released thirty prisoners, among them two Europeans, in for forgery, and one native, a murderer, who had already been confined sixteen years.

To day the visits of the Rajas of Kapurthalla, Nabha and Bhawulpore were returned. At noon the Prince opened the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Meean Meer. In answer to an address from General Reid, the Prince expressed the pleasure he felt at opening the Exhibition, and dwelt upon the great benefits arising therefrom and the gratification he felt in promoting an institution where the results of soldiers' industry and good use of their leisure time may be exhibited to their comrades and the public. In conclusion he regretted Lord Napier's absence.

The Prince attends a grand *fete* at Shalimar Gardens to-night and proceeds to Jummoo at 2 A. M.

THE AMERICAN NOTE.

WASHINGTON, 17TH JAN.

Mr. Secretary Fish in to-day's sitting of Congress explained—with reference to General Schenck's Note of 30th ult. to the English Government regarding Cuba—that America only asked for the moral support of the European Powers in favour of American mediation or intervention for stopping bloodshed in Cuba. Mr. Fish said that America had never threatened Spain, and that negotiations with the Madrid Government for a settlement of the Cuban difficulty continued friendly.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 17TH JAN., APT.

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ulto. were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 17TH JAN., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.
Fair Dhollera..... 4¾.
3 per cent. Consols for Account ... 94.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872.... 104¾
The Manchester Market has been dull.
Arrival—Avon.
Departure—Halley.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 19TH JAN., 8-26 A.M.

Mail Steamer Sumatra, from Australia, arrived.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

19TH JANUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages received in transit from United Kingdom, via Turkey 24 hours 55 minutes.

Minimum time 16 hours 26 minutes.

Average time occupied 21 hours 56 minutes.

MISS CARPENTER has left Calcutta for the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

THE total sea Customs nett revenue of India for the first nine months of the current official year, exclusive of salt revenue, has amounted to Rs. 1,73,62 592 as compared with Rs. 1,63,50,467 during the corresponding period of last year.

WE learn from a private letter dated Teheran, Dec. 16, that there was a great stir at Julfa among the Armenians and Mahomedans against missionary operations. The Persians had better be careful. Julfa is very near the Russian frontier.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets to learn that Mr. James Ouchterlony, the owner of the magnificent range of coffee estates in the Ouchterlony Valley and one of the pioneers of coffee planting on this side, who was detained at Cairo, when on his way out to India, owing to abscess on the liver, succumbed to the disease on the 31st ultimo.

THE paragraph in our yesterday's issue in which the statement is made that "an uneasy feeling prevails, arising from a suspicion that the appointment of the new Viceroy is the prelude to some important financial changes," should be read as coming from the *Friend of India* alone, and not as expressing our own opinions on the matter.

THE *Academy* comments severely on the circumstance that many of the natural history specimens collected by the late Dr. Stoliczka in Yarkand, at the expense of Government, were mutilated, for the sake, apparently, of the heads and horns, by some private individuals unknown, and hopes that the offenders may yet be found out and punished as they deserve.

SIR WILLIAM GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon, was a passenger from Calcutta by the steamer Malwa, which arrived in the Madras roads on Monday morning. His Excellency landed at a little after nine o'clock, and was received by an Aide-de-camp from Government House. He proceeded to Government House, where he is to be the guest of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham for some days, after which His Excellency will, it is said, proceed to Ceylon *via* Trincomalee.

A SPECIAL telegram from Berlin (Dec. 30) to the *Times* announces that owing to the embarrassed condition of many Russian joint stock-banks and the commercial crisis threatening at Odessa and Moscow, the representatives of the Russian banks assembled at St. Petersburg have unanimously asked the permission of the Finance Minister to contract a joint loan in foreign parts. Probably the requisite permission will be given, and a loan offered with Government or municipal guarantee.

MR. COURTNEY, [a barrister, and a leading contributor to the London *Times*, left Madras on Monday morning, we learn from a Madras paper, after a few days' sojourn there. He reached Bombay shortly before the Prince's arrival, and has made a tour as far north (as Peshawur, as far east as Calcutta, and as far south as Madras. He is now *en route* to Hyderabad, whence he will proceed to Bombay and home. He is regarded as the most probable successor to Mr. Delane in the editorship of *The Times*.

A TELEGRAM from Berlin (December 31st) to the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that according to accounts arriving from Russia, measures are being privately taken preparatory to the annexation of Khokand. The Russians are reported to be pressing the natives to present addresses and petitions to the Russian Commander and the Emperor praying for incorporation in the Russian Empire. The people of Samarkand have presented to General Kaufmann an address congratulating him upon his latest victory.

WE learn from Kurrachee that the Sind Railway had lately to pay compensation to a number of merchants for goods damaged in transit. Had the Railway Company a proper goods-shed at the place where the damage occurred it would have saved some half a lac of rupees, a sum which is quite sufficient to build a proper shed. There is no accommodation at the McLeod railway station for goods, which lie exposed to the influence of the weather. The Company should build *pucka* goods-sheds to prevent any possibility of being called on to pay damages for goods spoilt.

SIR D. FORSYTH, having read in the daily papers the report of the lecture by Baboo Goste Behary Mallik on the visit of the Prince of Wales, in which some very insolent remarks were made about "the cruel and unmanly deposition of Mulharrao Gaekwar," and which we quoted on Saturday last together with Mr. Eastwick's very laudatory remarks, has sent the following letter to the *Englishman* on the subject :—

SIR,—I have just seen in your paper the report of a lecture on the Prince of Wales, delivered by Baboo Goste Behary Mallik. The lecturer read portions only of his paper, and there are some passages in it now printed, regarding the action of the Government of India in the Baroda case, which *I do* not recollect to have heard read.

Had I heard them, I certainly should not have allowed them to pass unchallenged or uncontradicted. I should not have consented to take the chair on the occasion had I known that any such political sentiments would be expressed, and I take the earliest opportunity of expressing my disapproval of them.

T. D. FORSYTH.

14, Loudon Street, January 13, 1876.

OUR London letter which should have come by last week's mail, but which the London Post Office kept back, arrived last night. The *Overland Mail* makes the following remarks on the conduct of the Post Office :—"We must consider the Post Office authorities greatly to blame for the neglect which caused despatches by the last mail to India, China and Australia, *viâ* Brindisi, to be left behind. We do not at all doubt the extraordinary pressure thrown upon the office by the fact that the day of the mail was the day before Christmas Day, and that Christmas cards have become an institution. The Post Office was bound to make provision for the emergency. This is just what it does not do. The resources of the General Post Office are not equal to any extra call, and this is manifest not only on such an occasion as this, but every time that the mail from the East by the same route comes in on any but its ordinary morning. If the mail happens to arrive on a Saturday instead of Sunday, it is always late in delivery. It was the business of the Post Office to know that on Friday, Dec. 24, it would have an extraordinary amount of sorting and provide accordingly.

THE *Pioneer* :—"Very strong language ought to be applied to the way in which the Prince of Wales was mobbed at the Delhi Ball. We trust Sir John Strachey and the Agra Ball Committee will take measures of appropriate severity, with the view of preventing a repetition of this treatment at the festivities of next week. A list of all suspicious persons likely to offend, has, so gossip alleges, been obtained from the committees of past entertainments, and rumours of an intended *coup d'etat*, by which they are to be summarily shut up in their carriages for twelve hours as soon as they set wheels within the Agra Fort, are floating in the air. At any rate, high authorities are very angry,—none the less so because the Prince has borne a great deal of aggressive curiosity with exemplary good humour,—and neither sex nor age are likely to be spared in the infliction of any penalties that can be imposed on culprits outraging good taste in future." Sir John Strachey should shut the Prince up in a private room, and allow no one to come near him but "high officials" and the special correspondent of the *Pioneer*. But, if the Prince himself is indifferent to the crush, why should Sir John and the *Pioneer* vex their courtly souls about it? It will be all the same three months hence.

THE following extract from the *South of India Observer* has reference to the production of trout in the Neilgherry rivers and the Ootacamund lakes :—The vexed question of whether the fish caught recently in the Pykarra river by Mr. McIvor were veritable trout or not, has been finally disposed of by Mr. Thomas, Collector of Tanjore, whose piscatorial knowledge is sufficient to silence all doubt. Mr. Thomas, writing to the *Madras Mail*, states that the fish, shown to him by Mr. McIvor, possessed the adipose dorsal fin, which distinguished it from an indigenous fish, (Oreinus) for which it had been mistaken on account of the red spots which are common property; whereas the adipose dorsal fin belongs exclusively to the salmonidæ family. Mr. McIvor has therefore the credit of having introduced trout successfully in, at least, one river, that at Pykarra. The young fry, of several kinds of fish, was brought from England by Mr. McIvor in 1867, and propagated in the Government Gardens. In 1869 fish were put into the Ootacamund and other local Lakes, and from the former the trout have apparently worked their way to Sandy Nullah and Pykarra. Trout do not increase in numbers so quickly as tench, carp, rudd, &c., but there is abundant food for them in the Neilgherry streams, so that in course of time the angler may find ample amusement for his rod, besides affording a satisfactory food for his table. Mr. Thomas suggests that the Ooty Lake should be thinned, by netting, of the common carp, and the trout brought from the river to the Lake, where they would be likely to thrive better. The netting, Mr. Thomas says, should be under Municipal management, and any trout so taken returned to the Lake.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN DELHI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

DELHI, 15TH JANUARY.

The arrival of the Prince of Wales in Delhi, although an event of no mean historical importance, does not seem to have very much disturbed the equanimity of the Moguls. On the day of his arrival, when he proceeded through the Chandnie Chowk, a street famous all over the world for the wealth of its jewellers and shawl merchants, and for the deadly struggles which took place in it during the Mutiny, there was very little enthusiasm displayed. Probably this was due to the fact that he and his staff were dressed so much alike that the populace could not tell which was the Prince. He received, however, a hearty reception at the Jumma Musjid, and as it is the high temple of the Mahomedans in this part of the world, it is pleasant to chronicle the fact. There was a rumour abroad that the authorities had discovered a prophecy flying about among the people that the Prince would die either at Lucknow, Cawnpore, or Delhi; and I do not know whether it is owing to this story or to the suspicious character of Delhi, but I have noticed that the Prince has been much more closely guarded here than in any other place in India. On Wednesday night when H. R. H. proceeded from his camp to the Ball which was held in the famous Dewan-i-Khas, in the Fort, his carriage might be described as imbedded among Cavalry; and in the Ball-room itself, I observed soldiers standing before screens which had been suspended in front of certain windows and recesses. On Thursday night the city was illuminated, and the inhabitants expected either the Commissioner (Mr. Cracroft) or the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Smythe) to take the Prince through the city on his way back from the Kootub, where he had been holding a picnic party; but, to the great regret of sightseers and illuminators, the Prince did not pass through the city at all, and probably all the illuminations in his honour which he saw were the *chirags* on the grim old crenellated battlements which surround Delhi, and the scanty display of red paper lanterns on the Jumma Musjid. The Prince's encampment is situated at a short distance from the Head Quarters' Camp of Lord Napier, which lies under the memorable Ridge. Great precautions have been taken to preserve the Prince, for his tents are surrounded by a high canvas wall and a double line of guards, and it is said that any person appearing within the canvas wall is to be shot down at once, unless, of course, he is some European about whose business and position there can be no mistake. The Prince is certainly not thrusting himself too much in the way of the good folks of Delhi, and I think he is quite right. The mere existence of the prophecy which I have alluded to is enough to excite precautions; for the same spirit which provoked Macbeth to work out the vaticinations of the old and not very respectable ladies he met on Torres Heath might easily induce some Indian fanatic to imagine himself the instrument of the gods as regards the fate forecasted for the Prince by the amiable soothsayers among his countrymen.

Events here have followed each other so rapidly, the distances which the special correspondents have to travel are so great, and the nights and mornings are so bitterly cold, that I have not had time or opportunity heretofore to describe at length the doings of the Prince. The first great event in which H. R. H. took a prominent part was the Review on Wednesday morning, at which I believe there was the largest and finest army that has ever been assembled in India. There were about 20,000 rank and file actually on parade, and 500 British officers and 300 native officers. In this splendid force there were more than 5,000 horses, 74 guns, and a large number of elephants and mules. It has been said by critics who are disposed to be ill-natured or to take a gloomy view of the strength of the British Army in India and the motives of their fellow-creatures, that the troops paraded before the Prince were all picked men in order to cheat H. R. H. with a very pretty but untrustworthy spectacle. I believe, however, that no effort was made by the military authorities to draw together an exceptionally fine army for the Prince's benefit. The majority of the troops present were those which were long ago detailed for the Camp of Exercise; and I believe that the only regiments which were brought to the Camp out of the usual course of relief, were the Central India Horse and the 1st Punjab Infantry, and these regiments were present merely because they were representative forces. The parade took place to the west of the Bhagput Road, two miles north of the 1st Division Camp, on ground pointed out by the Quarter Master General. The distance of the Parade Ground from the city would be about four miles. It was of such enormous extent, stretching away on every side to meet the horizon, that the large army assembled upon it was dwarfed. For miles you could see groups of men, occupying small pieces of ground, looking like scarlet or blue pigmies; and it was not until the pigmies began to move and pass before the Prince, that a fair idea of the dimensions of the army could be obtained. The road from the city to the Parade Ground was crowded with people and conveyances from an early hour in the morning, and long before the first peep of day could be obtained regiments were on the move with their bands. Music floated over an immense area. "The last Rose of Summer" mingled with "The Girl I left behind me," and then faded away into space like Keat's nightingale; but no sooner had the jumble evolved from brass and calfskin disappeared than "The Grenadiers' March" or "Annie Laurie" awoke the echoes anew, and rivalled the claims to attention of "Polly Perkins," whose excellences were being breathed through fervid instruments no great distance off. To the would-be sleepers in the tents on the route, the beating of drums and the self-assertiveness of brass instruments must have suggested a musical competition among all the nations of the earth. With such a din, it was impossible to sleep; the efforts to do so of those who hugged themselves in their blankets and dared scarcely show the tips of their noses because of the cold, were altogether ineffectual; sluggards or "camel-rifed" mortals had nothing for it but to get up and face the bitterness of January weather in Delhi, and at the same time see the gay crowds of Infantry and horsemen who seemed to be stepping out towards the Parade Ground from every direction of the compass. I was alone, however, in the soldiers and their music had the interest of the scene existed. Elephants, some enveloped in official looking scarlet cloth and driven by natives garbed in the same hue, moved leisurely along with ladies, gentlemen, and children upon their backs; camels, carrying well-dressed natives, stalked forth with their noses high in the cold air and with that look of patriarchal prudence and wisdom which somehow always seems to belong to them. Horses galloped along the roads furiously with their burden of officers or civilians as the case might be; some, bedecked with bright scarlet and yellow saddlery, stupped along with their native riders, and varied the monotony of their ambles by shying at the elephants and camels; others, again, wretched little ponies, with their backs upheaving their shaggy sides into small hills and dales, walked meekly, and heeded not the cane of the equestrians who had hired them. The conveyances were of almost every conceivable description. Delhi is a storehouse of curiosities, and in nothing does she show more eccentricity than her collection of vehicles. Some of them are of the latest fashion, while others might have conveyed mother Eve to her market gardening. There were old dogcarts too big for the ponies to which they were fitted; bullock carts attached to horses; old-fashioned wooden painted boxes such as a great Englishman might have used two hundred years ago to pay a visit to the Mogul Emperor in; mail phaetons dragged by camels; tumble-down broughams; shigrams with the doors and windows falling out; dusty dusty phaetons with the wheels attempting a separation from the bodies; splendid high-springed open carriages, the latest triumph of English coach-builders; tiny little phaetons, ancient omnibuses, chaises, curricles, Irish cars, ekkas, dumnies, chars-a-banc, and fifty others that I cannot describe, having no archæological dictionary close at hand. As a matter of course the crowd of people who streamed towards the Parade Ground was as motley as the conveyances were. Delhi jewellers out for a holiday combined to drive a pony in a large vehicle; humble young men and women did not mind though their dogcart was shabby; the wives of officers or officials, aloft in splendid howdahs or reclining in sumptuous carriages, waved the dust from their faces with tiny handkerchiefs; policemen in blue and silver rushed hither and thither on their horses; native Chiefs, followed by retainers, did not care how much dust they raised as they galloped past; ayahs, with children in their arms, rode mules or asses; planters and civilians, superbly "got up" with cord breeches and long boots, dashed along on splendid horses; and pedestrians, European and native, filled up every interstice in the stream of life. At the Parade Ground a large front was roped off and guarded by British Infantry. The scene in front of the rope, with carriages filled with people and even crowding upon the boxes, would have resembled a Derby Day, but for one or two startling phases which stamped the meeting as an entirely Oriental one after all. The horses were removed from the carriages and taken to the rear, where they were watched by natives under a clump of trees; beyond the horses rose a small hill on which stood a long row of elephants, some with rich cars upon their ample backs, and others, less ambitious, with a simple flat-board covered with red or blue cloth. At some distance from the elephants, a large number of camels were assembled, some kneeling down, some standing and looking around them with a supercilious sort of stare, and a few "roaring" for food or water, or out of the pure love of mischief. What with the troops on the vast plain in front, the crowd of ladies and gentlemen who either rode or occupied the vehicles drawn up alongside the rope, the brilliant staff of officials assembled near the Royal Standard, the elephants and the camels, the public share in the picturesque proceedings of the day was something considerable

The Prince of Wales arrived on the Parade Ground from his encampment, which was about two miles off, punctually at ten o'clock. Directly H. R. H. appeared in sight he was saluted with twenty-one guns by the Royal Horse Artillery, and when he took up his position under the Royal Standard upon the same splendid black charger which he rode at Poona and Bombay, he was received with a general salute from the army, while the bands played the National Anthem. The troops were dotted over an immense area of ground, and arranged as follows :—The Infantry occupied the first line in quarter columns of double companies, at thirty paces interval; the Cavalry, at thirty paces interval, in quarter distance columns, formed the second line, with the Brigades in rear of the centre of the Infantry Divisions to which they were attached; the Artillery, at full intervals, with one line of waggons in their rear, formed the third line; the Sappers and Miners, with their complete pontoon and field telegraph train, formed the fourth line, the Sappers taking up position on the right of their line. Generals of Divisions were posted 75 paces in front of the centres of their respective commands; Brigadiers fifty paces in front of the centres of their Brigades; and Brigadiers Commanding Artillery at 28 feet in front of their centre Batteries. Lord Napier was driven down to the Parade Ground, where a chair was brought to him, and by means of this and a little assistance he mounted his beautiful white Arab charger. His left arm was tied tightly across his breast, and the general opinion expressed about the genial old Chief when he was seen determined to accompany the Prince, broken collar-bone or no, was very flattering to his pluck. After the general salute the Prince lost no time in proceeding to business. A procession was formed as follows :—

Outriders to His Royal Highness.

FIELD MARSHAL,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
K. G., K. T., G. C. B., K. P., G. C. S. I.

The Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.
Equerries to the Field Marshal.
Aides-de-Camp to the Field Marshal.
General Officers.
Head-Quarters' Staff of the Army.
Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.
Foreign Officers.
Umpire Staff, not being General Officers.
Staff of General Officers.
Escort 10th Hussars.

This procession moved slowly down in front of the lines, the bands playing, and bayonets and sabres flashing in the sunlight as they were momentarily moved to salute His Royal Highness. The Generals of Divisions and the Brigadiers accompanied the Prince down the line to the extent of their respective commands, and when the procession had passed each Brigade the troops in the Brigade stood at ease. The inspection occupied more than an hour, and long before it was over Lord Napier, accompanied by Colonel Dillon and his Excellency's Aides-de-Camp, returned slowly to the vicinity of the saluting post. Although a carriage was prepared, the Chief would not get into it preferring to remain on horseback. Sir Charles Reid, who was next in command to Lord Napier, took the place vacated by the Chief. While the procession was wending its way among the distant lines the spectators had ample opportunity to make observations not only on the gallant appearance of the troops on ground which about twenty years ago was occupied by a very different kind of force, but on those who were present. There were few influential persons in the Civil or Military Services in the North-West Provinces, Central India or the Punjab, who were not present with their families; and many a bit of gossip turned upon melancholy incidents of 1857 that had taken place not very far from the surrounding gay scene. There, but a short distance on the left of the Parade Ground, lies Budlee-ki-Serai, where "the enemy"—no need for farther definition—was driven back by the British Army. And there, in the background, stands the ever memorable Ridge, which in those days proved to be the backbone of India. From May to September the little British Army held the Ridge against all the efforts of the mutineers in Delhi, and at what cost the splendid feat was performed is told by the monument whose head now dimly appears above the babool trees that lie between the Parade Ground and the Ridge. These places alone are full of suggestive memories, and it is not wonderful that groups form round carriages and point to Delhi on the left and the present army on the right, and remark upon that threadbare topic, the revenges wrought by the whirligig of time. Here, on one brake, stand Sir Barde Frere in political uniform and wearing the order of the Star of India, Canon Duckworth, Mr. Sidney Hall on the "box" busy sketching; there on horseback, a little in front, are Lord Alfred Paget and the Duke of Sutherland; other well-known personages are conspicuous in the scene. But there are at the Parade Ground among the spectators a number of people whose business is of a more practical description than mere sight-seeing or contrasting times past with the present. The foreign critics are here, watching each manœuvres of the troops. There is Count Seckendorff, a young man to have so many medals; and there are the members of the deputation from the United States, General Upton, Brigadier-General Forsyth, and Major Sanger. I am not aware that there was any Russian emissary present; but if there had been, the sight of the Parade Ground would have done him good. There also, joining the Prince of Wales, is the Maharaja of Gwalior, riding a splendid white Arab, the green velvet saddle-cloth on which is studded with jewels. Scindia himself is rather plainly dressed. He has cast aside for the time being the Mahratta turban, and appears in a small velvet cap ornamented with gold and a black velvet coat. His moustaches are turned upwards in startling points, and his black whiskersare more energetically curled than ever, so that altogether Scindia looks as smart and soldierly a native chief as an enemy of the British Government could wish to see. Besides the Maharaja of Gwalior, there are riding about on the Parade Ground Holkar's representative (a son, I believe); the Nawab of Jowrah, an intelligent Central Indian little Chief who is fond of soldiering; the Chief of Nahun, otherwise the Raja of Sirmoor; and the Raja of Bhurtpore. None of these Chiefs take such a prominent place as Scindia, who somehow appears actually to thrust himself upon the Prince's company, as he rides close to H. R. H. wherever he goes, and, when the procession has finished its round of inspection, and the Prince places himself under the Royal Standard at the saluting post, does not hesitate to take up his position on the immediate right of the Prince and on a level with the Prince's charger. On the immediate left of the Prince rode Lord Napier, and behind were drawn up a finely-dressed collection of officers. At some distance Lord Napier's left were drawn up General Sir Henry Norman wearing his C. B. ribbon, General Sir Henry Daly, General Sir Neville Chamberlain, also wearing the order of the Bath, and General Sir Donald Stewart, who happened to be in charge of the Andamans when Lord Mayo was assassinated there. The bands of the various regiments massed up in front of the saluting post, and a number of the Prince's staff galloped over and took up position in front of the bands. While this little manœuvre was being executed the charger of a distinguished naval officer "cavorted" in a manner which threatened every instant to unseat its rider; but fortunately no painful accident occurred to upset the dignity of the occasion, and the march past commenced without further delay. The following troops passed the saluting post in the order named :—

ARTILLERY.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.	COMMANDING OFFICER.
A Battery, A Brigade	Major F G Ravenhill
C Battery, A Brigade	Major F A Whinyates
D Battery, A Brigade	Major P E Hill
A Battery, C Brigade	Major M M FitzGerald
FIELD ARTILLERY.	
A Battery, 8th Brigade	Major W J Finch
B Battery, 8th Brigade	Major A Dixon
F Battery 8th Brigade	Major D S Pemberton
A Battery, 19th Brigade	Major A H Davidson
C Battery, 19th Brigade.	Major E H Dyke.
F Battery, 19th Brigade	Major W Manderson
MOUNTAIN BATTERY.	
6th Battery, 13th Brigade	Major H A Tracey
HEAVY BATTERY	
No 1 Battery, 23rd Brigade	Major P H Harcourt.
CAVALRY.	
10th Hussars	Major Lord Ralph Kerr
4th Bengal Cavalry (Hindustanees—general mixture of various classes)	Colonel G C Hankin
10th Bengal Lancers (Sikhs, Pathans, &c.,—class troop system)	Major O Barnes
2nd Punjab Cavalry (Punjab Frontier Force) class troop system	Captain F Lance
11th Hussars	Lieut-Colonel A L Annesley
5th Bengal Cavalry (General mixture of various classes)	Major H R Osborn
11th Bengal Lancers,—"Probyn's Horse" (Sikhs and Afghans,—class troop system)	Major R E Boyle
ENGINEERS.	
Bengal Sappers and Miners.	Colonel F R Maunsell, C B.
INFANTRY.	
73rd Regiment	Major J W Barnes
11th Native Infantry. (General mixture of various classes).	Major P H F Harris
33rd Native Infantry (General mixture of various classes)	Lieut.-Colonel J T Harris
4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade	Lieut.-Colonel H R L Newdigate
3rd Goorkhas (Class Regiment)	Colonel A Paterson
4th Goorkhas. (Class Regiment)	Lieut-Colonel J P Turton
2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles	Lieut.-Colonel H P Montgomery.
2nd Goorkhas, Sirmoor Battalion (Class Regiment)	Lieut-Colonel D Macintyre, V C
1st Punjab Infantry (Punjab Frontier Force)	Major F J Keen
39th Regiment	Colonel R H Currie
51st Regiment	Lieut-Colonel C Acton
8th Native Infantry (Rajpoots, Hindoostanees, Pathans, Sikhs, &c.,—Class Company System)	Colonel T A Carey
1st Battalion, 8th Regiment	Lieut-Colonel G H Cochrane
85th Regiment	Major W Hallowes
33rd Native Infantry,—"Pioneers" (Muzbee Sikhs,—Class Regiment)	Lieut-Colonel G A Williams
2nd Battalion, 12th Regiment	Lieut-Colonel J M'Kay
12th Native Infantry (The Loodianah Regiment, Sikhs, &c.,—general mixture	Colonel G H Thompson
45th Native Infantry (Rattray's Sikhs,—Class Regiment)	Major F M Armstrong
62nd Regiment	Lieut-Colonel S G Carter
28th Native Infantry (Punjabees,—Class Company System)	Lieut-Colonel W C Hamilton
31st Native Infantry (Punjabees,—Class Company System)	Major H L C Bernard
1st Battalion, 5th Regiment	Lieut-Colonel T L Bell
26th Native Infantry (Punjabees.—Class Company System)	Lieut-Colonel C M Longmore
5th Punjab Infantry (Punjab Frontier Force) Class Company System.	Major J W McQueen.

HAND KNIT RIBBED WORSTED KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.—We have an assortment of Knickerbocker Hose in a variety of Colours, including Brown mixed, Russian mixed, Grey, &c. Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-12 per pair, according to size. WATSON AND COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Hampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TORTURING A HORSE.—Bhow Camajee, a shigram driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. P. Ryan, for torturing his horse.

ASSAULT.—One Essoo Annajee was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for assaulting Arjoon Trimbuck on the day previous.

POOR BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 5 contributed by the Bombay Tramway Company to the poor-box of the Fort Police Court.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 15th Jan., was 54 feet and 1 tenth. In the corresponding week last year it was 54 feet and 1 tenth.

STRIPES.—One Ismail Abdool Raymon was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing two copper pots belonging to Essub Mahomed, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes with a rattan.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The annual Regatta of the Bombay Yacht Club takes place on Tuesday, the 8th February. The programme is already published, and there is a long list of sailing and rowing matches, promising good sport.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Two Mahomedan lads, named Joosa Kassur and Mahomed Hyub, were yesterday ordered by Mr. P. Ryan to be sent to the Reformatory, for stealing a quantity of alum, the property of Messrs. Cooper and Co.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A Purdasee, named Bheean Ikhsham, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, of fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust, nine pieces of clothing belonging to Emaumbux Sultan, and was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail.

A NEGLIGENT CATTLE DRIVER.—Gopal Rama, a cattle driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. P. Ryan, for causing injury to one Rajaba Bahai, by his negligence and misbehaviour in driving a cow through the public streets. Rs. 10 of the fine were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-30 P.M.:—

Overture.....	Mirella.....	Gounod.
Scena Aria et Chorus ...	Indra	Flotow.
Valse	Den lieben langen Tag...	Rudel.
Selection	Il Tancredi.....	Rossini.
Selection	Crispino e la Comare ...	Ricci.
Galop	Excursion Train	Musgrave.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM THE KICK OF A HORSE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Doulab Gandah, a ghorawallah in the service of one Tricumdass Lowjee, residing at Moody Street, Fort. It appears that on the day previous deceased was grooming his master's horse, when the animal gave him a severe kick in the stomach, that he had to be conveyed to the hospital, where he expired yesterday morning from the effects of the injury he had sustained. A verdict was returned accordingly.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Two noted characters, named Abdool Raymon and Bew Poosha, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, of having in their possession a quantity of cotton, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account how they came by the same. They were fined Rs. 10, or in default, to suffer imprisonment with hard labour in the Common Jail for two months each.—Another noted character, named Petamber Sooba, was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. P. Ryan yesterday, for being found loitering in the verandah of a house at Bholeshwur between sunset and sunrise, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself.

THE BAND CONVEYANCE FUND.—We have received a further sum of Rs. 40 on account of the Band Conveyance Fund; from C. Grondona Rs. 10, R. A. W. J. Anderson, E. Freeborn, G. C. Reynell, J. K., and A. H. Rs. 5 each. It is necessary to impress upon those who intend to subscribe, and who does not ? the small sum of Rs. 5 *per annum* for the support of this fund, that the money should be paid before the end of the present month, as the cotton season will begin early next month and then the horses, so liberally lent by the Tramway Company, cannot be any longer used. The pleasure of listening to the excellent band of the 2nd Queen's twice a week at the Esplanade Bandstand and the Governor's Band twice a week at the Victoria Gardens, depends upon the promptitude with which the appeal now made is responded to.

AN OLD STORY.—The *Deccan Herald* repeats a story that, if we mistake not, has been told about this time every year for three or four years past, and has always turned out to be false. The whole of the following extract, together with the opinions expressed, is from the above paper.—His Excellency the Governor has ordered that the office of the Commissary General of the Army and the Ordnance offices shall be removed to the Town Barracks, Bombay, by the end of March, or the 15th April at latest. This arrangement will cause business to be almost at a stand-still in all the offices that will be affected by these changes. We hope that there are permanent buildings ready for the Government Central Press—one of the most important offices under Government. It seems very unwise to toss offices about from one building to another, and from one city to another, without due preparation being made.

A POSTAL PEON SECRETING POST LETTERS.—This case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. O. F. Cooper, in which a Hindoo Post delivery peon named Balia Bhewa Powar stands charged with wilfully secreting post letters that were delivered to him for delivery. Mr. C. A. Stuart, the Post Master of Bombay, prosecuted. His Worship took the evidence of five other witnesses for the prosecution, namely, that of Nowrojee Merwanjee, city Inspector of ward No. 2, consisting of the Markets and Mandvie Branch Post offices; Mr. Constable Ralph a native police constable, Babajee Dhondba, another Inspector of the Postal Department, and one Khondee, woman, who was in the keeping of the prisoner and was the party who threw the large packet of post letters in question into a well. These letters had been entrusted to her by the prisoner before leaving for his native country, he having told her that the letters were a quantity of waste paper. She gave her evidence to that effect. The prisoner declined to cross examine any of the witnesses, after which the Magistrate formally committed him to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MR. LOCKE GRAY'S CONCERT.

WE should be glad if we could pronounce Mr. Gray's concert yesterday afternoon to have been a success. Whether for want of sufficient training or from the indifferent quality of the voices, the glees were tamely sung and there was a want of combination in the several parts. The only redeeming feature of the concert was the singing of the favourite baritone, who delivered the "Message" in his usual finished style and vigour. The only further remark we feel called on to make is that Mr. Gray should "stick to his last;" he is *facile princeps* at the organ, but as the pianoforte is plainly not his instrument, he should try to prevail upon one or other of the talented lady pianists, whom we saw present in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, to preside at the piano at his concerts.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "PERSEVERANCE."

A SMALL but influential meeting of Freemason's was held on Tuesday evening last at the Scottish Masonic Hall, Gowalia Tank road, to assist at the installation of Wor. Bro. H. G. Rowell as the new Master of Lodge "Perseverance," No. 351, S. C. The Depute and the Substitute Grand Masters of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, who had been specially invited were received with the honours due to their high position.

Wor. Bro. Yardley, the retiring Master, gave a short account of the present condition and future prospects of the lodge, and warmly tendered his acknowledgments to Wor. Bro. R. V. Reid, who had ably conducted the affairs of the Lodge during his temporary absence from Bombay. The control of the Lodge was then assumed for the time being by the Depute Grand Master, Right Wor. Bro. Mackintosh Balfour, to whom the Master Elect was duly presented for the purpose of being inducted into the Master's chair. Mr. Balfour performed the whole ceremony of installation in a most impressive manner, with the approbation of all present. Wor. Bro. Rowell then nominated his officers and invested them with their respective jewels, with the exception of one or two who were unavoidably absent, in the following order :—Bro. Thomas Wood, Depute Master; B

...ious defalcation in the Paper Currency Department attached to the Accountant General's Office, the facts of which as communicated to us are as follow :—

It appears that on the 5th instant towards the close of the day's business, the Cashier of the Department named Teroomala Moodelly, in accordance with usual custom made over directly to Mr. D'Rozario, the Treasurer, the balance of notes and cash then remaining in his (the Cashier's) custody. Mr. D'Rozario after checking the amount so received proceeded to transfer the same to Mr. D. Kissun Sing, native Assistant to the Accountant General and in charge of the Currency Department. This latter official in his turn verified the balance by attaching his initials to the Cashier's accounts and forthwith lodged the notes in the note-box and cash in bags, both being sealed in the "store room." The keys of the note-box as well as that of the store room are always returned to the personal keeping of Kissun Sing who further seals the store room every evening and opens it himself the following morning. These matters stood on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th instant. On the following day in the course of business it was discovered that 29 currency notes of Rs. 100 each, amounting to Rs. 2,900, had been abstracted from the amount deposited in the note-box the previous evening, these notes being pinned together and forming one section. This discovery of course caused the responsible party or parties no little confusion and consternation. After consultation between Mr. Lodwick and Kissun Sing the cashier was sent for, and after a few preliminary questions was summarily informed that he would be held responsible for the loss, or more probably the abstraction. The cashier urged that he had discharged his responsibility fully, fairly and honestly, and cited Mr. Kissun Sing's initials to the account and Mr. D'Rozario's admission that he had received from the cashier the full and proper amount resulting from the day's transaction. But despite all demur Teroomala Moodelly was summarily informed that it had been decided that he was to make good the loss, and that it only remained for him to surrender his security to the amount in question, viz. Rs. 2,900.

This security, we may here mention, was in the nature of a policy paper for Rs. 5,000 executed by Messrs Parry & Co. and deposited with the Accountant General. Accordingly without loss of time Mr. Lodwick addressed Messrs Parry & Co. the same day a demand for the payment of Rs. 2,900. That firm after ascertaining the particulars of the occurrence declined to surrender the amount maintaining that the cashier was in no way responsible for the defalcation. There upon the Cashier was and still continues suspended. The whole case has, we learn, been laid before the controlling authorities both in Madras and Calcutta, and it remains to be seen what complexion the incident will assume by the light of a judicial investigation which the interests of the Government and the public alike demand.

Since writing the above we have further ascertained that a recent defalcation to a small amount, though gravely suggestive of great delinquency, was quietly condoned by the replacement of the missing amount in the shape of a currency Note for Rs 30. Possibly had severe measures been adopted in this instance, we should not have had to chronicle this later and greater defalcation.—*Madras Athenæum*

THE "STATISTICAL REPORTER."

(*Englishman.*)

THE January number of the *Statistical Reporter* has presented us very opportunely with some valuable agricultural statistics of the Northern Sub-divisions of the Muzaffarpur and Darbhanghà districts. These tracts suffered most severely during the late scarcity, and now again the partial drought has directed public attention to them, and caused some apprehension regarding the prospects of the people for the ensuing year. It is impossible to arise from a perusal of these notes without the conviction that one great result of the scarcity of 1874 has been to place Government in possession of information which, if properly used, must enable it to gauge with accuracy the actual economic condition of the people and the exact extent to which, in the most extreme cases, the local supply of food may fail to meet their wants. The detailed and exhaustive enquiries which were instituted by the Superintendents of the different relief circles, and the tentative measures such as Mr. Macdonnell's census of Darbhanghà, which were undertaken with the view of further utilising the great staff work, resulted in the collection of a vast mass of valuable, but disconnected, statistical matter. "The extraordinary pressure," we are told, "occasioned by the famine having ceased, the necessity of collating and publishing the statistics which had been acquired became apparent, and Mr. Macdonnell, whose experience and special knowledge suggested his fitness for the employment, has recently been deputed on special duty to compile a general report on the subject from the papers available." The wisdom of this measure cannot be doubted. It has unfortunately been, till recently, to a great extent, the practice to allow information of all kinds bearing upon special subjects to repose in a state of chaos among the records of the various local offices, whence the ultimate chance of its being recovered in its integrity is very remote. It is a matter for congratulation that the special enquiries connected with the relief measures, the data collected, and the opinions expressed by the various members of the powerful executive body employed, however partially and unmethodically recorded, should not be allowed to lose their utility for want of comprehensive collation, but should be carefully examined, and welded into a consistent whole, by an officer of special qualifications. Mr. Macdonnell's report has not yet been completed, but it has been rightly considered of importance that the public and the official body should, at this juncture, be placed in possession of the leading features of the information in survey of those tracts to which the partial failure of this winter's rice, and of the late *bhadoi* crop, has now in some degree directed public anxiety.

The area under cultivation in Darbhanga is more than three-fourths of the total area of the sub-division. Of this, 63 per cent. is rice land, and the remainder is devoted to the cultivation of food and industrial crops, in the proportion of about six parts of the former to one of the latter. During an average year, the out-turn of the sub-division is estimated to amount to 57,69,400 maunds of rice, and 41,13,335 maunds of other food staples. The normal yearly consumption of the people, at three-quarters of a seer daily for each person, is estimated at 52,18,251 maunds. After allowing for seed grain and wastage, there remains about 35,00,000 maunds for exportation and reserve. The people ordinarily reserve the greater part of the *bhadoi* and *rabbi* crops for their own consumption, and export a part of their rice to provide funds for the liquidation of their rent charges. It is estimated that about 11,00,000 maunds of rice are annually exported towards the south-west and south. Turning now to the present prospects of the sub-division, we find that "the winter rice crop of 1874 and the spring crops of 1875 were good, and the *bhadoi* crop of 1875 was excellent. In the north-west and western parts of the sub-division, which are principally a rice area, the coming winter rice is said to promise an out-turn little, if at all below the average. In the Singhya jurisdiction, to the east, which is also one of the principal rice-producing tracts of the sub-division the prospects are moderate. Towards the south of the sub-division, which is a rubbee area, the rice prospects are indifferent. Generally speaking, it is said that a full average 8-anna crop may be expected in the sub-division. The rubbee crops are promising in the south, about Rowsera and the Nagurbustee outpost, and, with rain, they will probably yield a fair out-turn. It is not possible at present to make any accurate estimate of what the out-turn may be, but it is reasonable to assume that it will be a half crop. It may be accepted, for purposes of calculation, that the full amount of reserve stock, amounting to 24 lakhs of maunds, was in hand in September last; and, if so, these stocks, with the produce of the bhadoi harvest, amounting to 23 more lakhs of maunds, if nothing were exported, would be sufficient to afford a supply of food to the people for ten months. A half crop of rice and a half crop of rubbee will jointly produce another 30 lakhs of maunds. Even if this estimate of the reserve in hand last September be reduced by one-half, or 12 lakhs, it seems that an ample sufficiency of food-grain will be found from local resources for the inhabitants of the Darbhanga sub-division."

In Madhubani, the northern sub-divi-ion of the Darbhanga District, the normal out-turn of rice is estimated at 67,20,000 maunds, and that of other food crops at 21,54,240 maunds. The total local consumption at the ordinary rate ought to be 41,38,440 maunds per annum. Of this, after allowing for seed grain, wastage and export (entirely of rice), 14,00,000 maunds at least ordinarily remain in hand as a reserve. In view, however, of the large depletion of stores in this sub-division during the late scarcity, and its probable effects on the extent of cultivation last year, it would hardly be safe to assume that the full average reserve was provided by the crop of 1874-75. Moreover, last autumn's *bhadoi* was little more than a half crop, and it is not estimated that the winter rice now being reaped will produce much more than one-fourth of what is considered a full harvest. The unaided resources of the sub-division would, therefore, probably be unequal to the task of supplying the people with food during the whole of the twelve months dating from the reaping of the late *bhadoi*. A rise in prices over the normal rates was reported at the end of last month, but we observe by the Collector's report of the 8th instant that large importations have taken place from Sham, and elsewhere, and that prices are again falling.

The Head-Quarter sub-division of Muzaffarpur is estimated to produce annually 86,35,323 maunds of food, out of which rice alone accounts for more than 50,00,000 maunds. After allowing for local consumption, seed, wastage and exports, some what less than one-fourth of the gross out-turn remains as reserve. It is estimated that, in consequence of the drought, the winter rice will not produce more than a five anna crop, and that the out-turn of the ensuing *rabbi* will probably not be more than half a full crop. The last *bhadoi* produced a good harvest, but, supposing that the reserve of last year's crop came up to the full average of 10,00,000 maunds, and that no part of this year's produce is exported, it is not believed that the sub-division will be able to tide over the time up to the next *bhadoi*, without considerable importation. In Sitamarhi, too, it is estimated that importations, probably to the extent of more than half a million of maunds will have to be resorted to. In that sub-division, the average out-turn of food grains is 80,87,850 maunds, and the local consumption is about 50,00,000. The reserve ultimately held generally exceeds 10,00,000 maunds. It is not estimated, however, that the whole out-turn of this year will be 44,00,000 maunds.

Happily, this partial failure is confined to a small area, and the local trade may be confidently looked to to conduct the necessary operations for the supply of food. We have only attempted the barest sketch of the *Reporter's* very interesting and exhaustive article on this subject. The original should be in the hands of all who are really interested in the condition of Northern Behar.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—delicate Nature—and Nutritive Power. It can be used with relish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa, has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we would not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœpathic advice added by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLIATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are supplied direct by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London; export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

CAMP BELOW PANGTI, 5th January.

THE exploration party is still encamped below Pangti, as, I am sorry to say, Captain Butler's most critical state precludes all idea of moving him. His brother and a surgeon arrived from Golaghat early on the 31st, having started off at once, with next to nothing in the way of baggage, to impede them, and made three long marches. By a curious coincidence the surgeon is a Mr. Elliot of Nuneagurh, brother to the officer in the 10th who was so severely wounded in Perak, when Captain Lynes, R. E., was killed in an attack on a stockade. He at once examined Captain Butler's wound, and pronounced rather favourably upon it. In the afternoon, however, the first unfavourable symptoms appeared; and others followed in a very rapid and alarming manner, and Captain Butler, as I have already mentioned, lies in a most precarious state. It is useless speculating on what might have been, but I fear a valuable life has been placed in jeopardy for want of skilled surgical attendance in the first instance. The village has been visited several times, and sufficient rice collected to keep the camp supplied for a long time; several fine cows were also secured for use of the camp. The grass jungle skirting the road where the attack was made, shows a perfect network of small paths parallel to the road and about six yards from it, cut so as to allow the Nagas to move freely and quickly about, a few small openings here and there giving access to the main road. From the appearance of these paths, it is evident that they had been occupied by the attacking force for some time in expectation of the advent of the survey party. It is impossible to account for the animosity of the Pangti men; for though concerned in the attack on the camp at Wokha last year, the small men afterwards came in to Captain Butler, admitted their error in endeavouring to oppose him, and professed friendship for the future. There is no doubt that they have suffered heavily as it is for their present attempt; and but for the misfortune which prevented our following them up at once, the number of their slain would have been probably at least four times as great. Of course, all that can now be done for Captain Butler is being done, and Mr. Elliot is most unremitting in his attention; but our hopes of a recovery are very small indeed.

THE KOTERGHERRY MASSACRE CASE.

THE trial of the Koterghery prisoners, nineteen in number, which occupied the Judicial Commissioner's Court for lead nearly a week, terminated on Tuesday last.

Badagas, Kathery, Keelah, Ootacama and Thatha were sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and Corumbers, Jeddiah, Moonay, and Seena, and Irulah, Palah to be transported for life. All the other prisoners were acquitted.

Mr Cowdell summed up the evidence of the whole case and contended that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the prisoners, that their recognition by the several witnesses for the prosecution was doubtful, inasmuch as it was a dark night and there was not sufficient light; that the woman Musnee's recognition must also be carefully scrutinized, as she said she became senseless after the first blow that Mr. Vernede naturally giving evidence for the prosecution, would be biassed in favour of the prosecution, that there was no enmity between the Badaga prisoners and the deceased Chenna, and that the confession of the Corumber and Irulah prisoners was not evidence against the other prisoners but against themselves.

Mr. Shortt in reply said that there was overwhelming evidence against one and all of the prisoners, that the evidence of Corumber Bella supplied motives for the Badagas for wishing to destroy Corumber Chenna and his brood, that at a feast at the village of Danad a few months previous to the massacre, about which time several of the villages of Danad and Thoommilluy died, Chenna Corumber and several of his party were summoned before a Punchayet and accused of having caused the death of those people by sorcery, that on that very night an attempt was made to kill Chenna and his party by Bella Corumber at the instigation of the Badagas, that shots were fired but they failed in killing any one, and the day breaking their murderous intention was frustrated. As regards the Punchayet the defence failed entirely in disproving it and that therefore the Court and the Assessors were bound to accept the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution. As regards the evidence of the woman Musnee, she had been subjected to a severe cross examination both at Wellington and at the Court of Sessions and was naturally confused, and hence the discrepancies in her evidence which nevertheless, must be accepted—that if there was sufficient light for the prisoners to distinguish their victims there must have been light enough for the witnesses who were in and about the Corumber huts to recognise their assailants. That Musnee after escaping went to Mr. Vernede's Estate the very next morning and gave him the names of the murderers and he at once intimated the circumstance to the Police giving the names as he heard from Musnee. This was very valuable evidence. Musnee had no time to be tutored, and the names she gave must have been the names of the men whom she saw at the scene of massacre, these names corresponded with the names of the prisoners. Mr. Vernede being a disinterested party could have no object in giving evidence against the prisoners, and what was more, the evidence did not attempt to shew that any bad feeling existed between him and the prisoners and therefore his evidence must be accepted in its entirety. As regards Mr. Cowdell saying that the confession of one prisoner was not evidence against another, Mr. Shortt referred the Court and Assessors to Section 248 of the Criminal Procedure Code which says distinctly that such confession was evidence, and also to Section 30 of the Law of Evidence which says that the confession of one prisoner was evidence against another prisoner. If these men were approvers there would be some doubt as to the Corumber and Irulah prisoners implicating the Badagas, but the fact remains that these men made confessions as prisoners after being warned that what they said would go against them, that in these confessions they did not hesitate in criminating themselves. Surely then there can be no doubt in believing that the Badaga and Toda prisoners also killed one of the people. That the Law states that a conviction on the unsupported statement of accomplices would be bad in law, but in this case there were the statements of several of the witnesses corroborating the statements of the prisoners who confessed, and under these circumstances better evidence could not be adduced than the confessions of the Corumber and Irulah prisoners. Mr. Shortt in conclusion hoped that the Court and the Assessors would not from any false sympathy give the Toda prisoners the benefit of any doubt because there was overwhelming evidence against them, and he considered that they were the most culpable of any one of the prisoners before the Court, as they were more hired assassins and tools, not, like the Badagas, any personal motives for destroying Chenna and his people. The Irulah prisoners were intimidated to assist in the massacre and the Corumbers were instigated by their headman Sella. The Todas had no such motives. Relieving them therefore would be holding out a premium for these men to commit similar offences as Corumber massacres were never carried out without Toda agency, and if Mr. Vernede's evidence was to be believed, there were several massacres prior to this in all of which Todas assisted.

Mr. Leigh found *all* the prisoners guilty of murder, the other two assessors did not agree with him.—*South of India Observer.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SELF-ACTING CAR COUPLINGS.

(*Scientific American.*)

At a recent meeting of the Master Car Builders Association, the subject for discussion was "Freight Car Couplings, Draw Bars, and Buffers," upon which Mr. Partridge made an address.

Mr. Adams was called upon for information on what is required by railroad companies, and said that he had no specific facts to present in relation to the repair of drawbars throughout the country. It was very difficult to get very specific data. The habits and customs of our car men have not been of the character to present these data accurately. The committee appointed on this subject, in looking over the matter, had made up their minds as to some important points to arrive at in the way of improvements. "We have been shown by Mr. Partridge some of the defects in the present arrangement, which had been considered by the committee. But there were some other things that presented themselves to their minds, and one of the most startling of the whole of them was the expense of links and pins. Upon some roads this expense was enormous, amounting to anywhere from dlrs. 10,000 to dlrs. 60,000 or dlrs. 70,000 a year, according to the size of the road. The ordinary roads perhaps would average dlrs. 30,000 to dlrs. 40,000 a year. We need something to couple or freight trains which will enable us to dispense entirely with pins and links. This was one of the points to be striven for. Another point in which we thought there was an absolute necessity for improvement was a greater power of resistance in our buffer springs, and a greater range of motion. Our resistance is altogether below the line of connection. If the springs were made stronger, given more motion, and placed in the direct line of resistance, the difficulty would be substantially obviated. Various devices have been presented to us during the past year; a good many models have been brought out, and some of them have approximated somewhat to the accomplishment of the idea, but we have not seen any yet that meet our wants, in the opinion of the committee. The thing, after all, is progressing, but yet there is room for improvement. We have got to have a device that will couple freight cars without a link and pin, and, in addition to that, a separate buffer placed directly in the line of the frame or bottom of the car, and we have got at the same time to use our present stock; that device must be made to connect itself with our manner of coupling. We have got to use our present stock until it is worn out. But the committee is not as yet prepared to recommend anything. They have not found anything that will entirely accomplish the purpose. A buffer must be so built that it won't couple when you don't want it to. Many inventors seem to think that you must get something that will couple every time it strikes. There have been but few models that seemed to embody the idea to dispense with links and pins, but I think we shall have to make it in two parts, a separate buffer and separate hook, because we want our connections to be in the floor of the car. Mr. Stone in his model has accomplished considerably towards it, and I have no doubt he may be able to bring it perhaps to something near what we want."

Mr. L. Garey said that it was easy to find fault, and difficult to apply the remedy. "The necessity for improvement in the attachment by which cars are coupled together has been felt for a great number of years, and it was still evident that the improvment had not been got. The necessity of these improvments was shown by the immense number of patents granted year after year. The real necessity is an automatic coupler with buffing attachments, either connected or with either device placed on the line of resistance. The buffing requires from one half to double the resistance of the drawing to make it substantially strong. Now if some of our inventors will dispense with the use of the links and pins entirely, provide us with a coupling, automatic or not, which can be uncoupled from cars from the top or side, and give us a buffing attachment which is sufficient for the work, that ought to make a dozen fortunes for him and secure him the blessings of all the people, not only those that travel, but especially of the men employed on railroads. He thought that the railroads would say that, out of the cars which were side-tracked for repairs, eight tenths were owing to defect in the drawing or attachment. If this could be reduced to three tenths, it would be a great deal. There was more difficulty from the failures of the attachments than in the drawbars themselves."

TERAI HATS.—Just received per S.S. DECCAN, a large supply of Drab Terai Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen WATSON and COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay

WHEN IS WATER UNFIT TO DRINK?

(*Scientific American.*)

BY PROFESSOR ALBERT R. LEEDS.

THERE is, perhaps, no question more important to the inhabitants of many cities, nor one which more severely taxes the resources of applied science, than the determination of the fitness or unfitness of a water supply. The difficulty arises from the fact that, in some cases, a water may have taste, smell, colour, and a considerable amount of foreign matter, and at the same time be drunk with little or no injury: while another water, which is agreeable to the taste, limpid, colourless, and with little foreign matter, may yet contain abundant sources of disease.

The literature of the subject shows that there are two classes of thinkers, one of which puts great faith in the efficacy of natural agencies to bring about the purification of polluted streams, the other which contends that the only safe plan is to reject water which has ever been contaminated by sewage, &c. The evidence elicited by the Royal Commission on the water supply of London is that principally quoted by both classes, and cannot be regarded as conclusive. The rapid extension of our knowledge in this branch of sanitary chemistry is such, however, that we may anticipate greater certainty in these matters, and impart great interest to some recently published methods of investigation. Anyone who refers to analyses, made a few years back, will find that it was deemed sufficient to give the character and amount of the mineral substances contained in the water, while the organic and volatile substances were expressed in a sum total, no attempt being made to determine their precise character. But except in cases where the mineral substances were positively deterious or excessive in quantity, this did not settle the question. Of late, the greatest attention has been paid to the organic constituents, and the analyses state what amount of putrefiable matter is present. A careful determination is also made of the amount of ammonia, and of nitrous and nitric acids. These are regarded as the forms which the organic matter in large part assumes after it has passed through the putrefiable stage, and indicate, therefore, the degree of previous contamination.

But it is said, and with truth, that all these things may be known to a wonderful degree of nicety, and yet there may be substances present capable of rendering the water altogether unsafe for drinking. It is urged that the living organism is exceedingly sensitive to substances whose capacity for injury is fatal, even when present in amount so small as to render their weighing, and even detection, impossible. But of late, the fauna and flora of water courses have been studied, with a view of learning what assistance they could be in the matter, and the results are highly encouraging.

It has long been known that dissolved oxygen played a great part in the purification of streams, and was the principal agent by which putrefiable substances were broken up and converted into harmless inorganic compounds. A recent essay by M. Gerardin, to which the prize was awarded by the Paris Academy of Sciences, contains some striking results obtained by the above-mentioned methods of investigation. To summarize, these methods were:

1. A determination of the amount of oxygen held in solution. 2. An observation of green plants and aquatic mollusks. 3. A microscopic examination of algæ and infusoria. It is claimed that the results obtained by these three methods were identical, and that, where the water was clear, with abundance of fish, watercress, &c., the water contained a correspondingly large amount of oxygen; while in places where the dissolved oxygen was small, fish and the higher types of aquatic plants were wanting, and certain low forms of vegetable growth had taken their place. The river Vesle in France from Rheims to Fismes was taken as the field of observation. It was studied over a distance of 37½ miles, during which it received the sewage of one large town (that of Rheims, the daily flow of which amounts to 4,180,000 gallons) and other impurities. Above Rheims, the water (which was clear, wholesome, and with abundance of fish, charac, water cress, iris, &c.) contained 0·66 cubic inch in 61 cubic inches of water. In passing through a suburb above Rheims, the Vesle received the refuse of some dye works, which colored the water: and in place of the fish and watercress, *sparganium simplex* makes its appearance. At a point where the water had received the contents of the five principal sewers of Rheims the water was thoroughly polluted and contained but 0·03 cubic inch of oxygen in 61 cubic inches. Two species of *alga*, the *biggiatoa alba* and the *oscillaria natans*, were developed largely, the latter to such an extent that the whole surface of the sluggish water was covered with a thick blackish coat.

This coat was seemingly so solid that animals and even men have rushed on it, mistaking it for *terra firma*. Above the mill at Macan, where the oxygen had increased to 0·45 cubic inches, the two varieties of *alga* mentioned above had disappeared, and the bed of the Vesle was covered with a long whitish *alga*, called *hyphcothrix*.

At Compense mill, the oxygen had increased to 0·5 cubic inch, the *hyphcothrix* had almost completely disappeared, and the *sparganium simplex* was again abundant. Below this point the amount of oxygen increased, and with it a corresponding change took place in the vegetation until, at Braisne, the water contained 0·66 cubic inches of oxygen per litre, all traces of pollution had disappeared, and fish and watercress flourished.

From this it would appear that a properly aerated and pure water showed, when polluted, the amount of pollution by a corresponding diminution of oxygen, by the appearance of *sparganium simplex*, *spirogyra*, *hyphcothrix biggiatoa* and *oscillaria*, and a progressive improvement by a corresponding increase of oxygen, and the appearance of these plants in reverse order. It remains for us to apply and extend this knowledge to our own streams. Fortunately, the means are not wanting, since the great monograph on the fresh water *algæ*, magnificently illustrated with plates, by Dr. H. C. Flood, which was not published by the American Philosophical Society, has been recently printed by the Smithsonian Institution.

THE PURIFICATION OF WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."

SIR—In 1869 I took occasion through the columns of your valuable journal to call attention to the beneficial action of air for purifying water which had become foul with decomposing organic matter, and to offer my patent air treatment for the purpose, for domestic uses, free of charge. At that time the subject was new to the public; and few perhaps attached to it the importance which more recent developments have shown it to possess, especially for dwellers in cities. Recent articles by various writers on the subject tend not only to fully support my statements, but to show that bad water invariably suffers for want of oxygen, the degree of foulness indicating the diminished proportion or the absence of free oxygen.

The putrid water of a river can be reclaimed by absorption of oxygen, and it will arrive at sweetness and wholesomeness as soon as it possesses 2/3 of 1 per cent of free oxygen; this amount is necessary for fishes to thrive in water. But such water would not necessarily be suitable as a beverage for man.

Great apprehensions are now entertained that the horridly putrid condition of the ponds in Central Park will spread disease over the neighbourhood, and these fears will be too fully justified if the present state of things continues. But there is no necessity for pond water to be putrid, or to become unwholesome, at any time. By the use of an annual expenditure incurred in running an air force pump or pressure blower, requiring about 20 horse power, in a place conveniently central, conveying the air by light but durable mains of about 12 inches bore to pipes of smaller bore near the bottom of the ponds, with perforated branch pipes through which the air issues, all apprehension of the reoccurrence of foul sweltering ponds can be entirely removed. Sufficient oxygen can be supplied by thoroughly agitating the water for about one hour daily, by pumping in air, to keep the ponds sweet. To purify them in their present state, the most rigorous air treatment for several days is needed; it may take a week to do it. The Croton water has suffered with this malady for years, and if it be not speedily provided against, it will fill our cemeteries at a still higher rate than 27 in 1,000 per annum, a death rate only exceeded by Bombay with 29.

R. D'HEUREUSE.

New York City.

"ANGOLA AND THE RIVER CONGO."*

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

WE presume that Mr. Monteiro can be Portuguese only by descent, for his English is unimpeachable and his manner of writing very good. Yet he has spent many of the later years of his life in the Portuguese colonies in Western Africa, where no Englishmen are to be met with, except occasionally, perhaps, the stray agent of some trading-house. Once, indeed, he was accompanied by a gang of English miners, when he was commissioned by an English company to work some mining lots they had purchased. That venture failed, however. He buried all his men but three in the course of nine months, and two of these three went home invalided. His own constitution seems to have been pretty nearly climate proof; since, after protracted residence in different parts of the settlements, he has come to Europe to record his instructive experiences in a couple of entertaining volumes. It is true that the climate of Angola, though unhealthy enough, compares very favourably with our own colonies in the Gulf of Guinea. The Portuguese possessions are bounded by the Congo to the north, and thence they extend to the southwards over fifteen degrees of latitude. In the neighbourhood of the coast they are comparatively arid and stony, and, consequently, are deficient in that luxuriance and vigour alike in its luxuriance and its decay generates deadly miasmas. Farther inland, the soil is rich enough, and in some places the scenery is extremely beautiful. On the banks of the Quanga river, in its upper course, Mr. Monteiro describes "mile after mile, a delicious panorama of the most beautiful dark forest of high featherytipped oil-palms." Under their shade was "a succession of picturesque huts in every variety of unsymmetrical quaintness, . . . surrounded by thickets of lime and orange trees, plantains, papaws, &c., the luxuriant and ever bright-green foliage contrasting beautifully with the sombre, almost black, hue and shade of the palms." The trees are festooned with trailing creepers in glorious bloom; the shades of the forests are musical with the cooing of innumerable doves, and the trees are alive with brilliant little birds, in every variety of gorgeous plumage. Of course the country is but sparsely settled by white men. Here and there, by the side of a stream, some merchant may have established a trading post, and certain districts that border on the sea are administered by Portuguese "chefes" or prefects. But even the towns on the coast which are relatively populous are by no means disagreeable places of residence, as seaports go in Western Africa. St. Paul de Loanda, for instance, which contains nearly 12,000 souls, about a third of whom are whites, lies on a beautiful bay, behind a good anchorage, while the rising grounds behind, though well wooded, are salubrious, and interspersed with the pretty residences of officials and well-to-do merchants and planters.

Yet Angola is by no means a paradise either for whites or blacks, and the vicious administration of the Portuguese has effectually blighted its prosperity. If the officials can afford themselves these charming villas, it is only because they eke out their incomes by acts of oppression and dishonesty. Considering the circumstances and the climate, their pay is miserably poor, and the officers, at least till the other day, were placed on starvation allowance. If some merchants make money, it is in spite of embarrassing drawbacks on trade, and by eluding the exorbitant Custom dues. The authorities have almost entirely frightened away foreign residents by the heavy tariff on those English imports that are essential to the barter business carried on with the natives. One Portuguese gentleman explained his method of management to Mr. Monteiro, by showing him a drawer full of receipts for trifling loans he doled out at intervals to the negro Custom-house officers. Formerly the staple commerce of Angola was in slaves for the Brazils and the Antilles. Loanda and Benguella were among the great depots which received the periodical caravans sent down by the slave-hunters of the interior. The activity of British cruisers knocked the traffic on the head, and the last speculations of the traders resulted in dead loss. The suppression of the trade, however, has been by no means an unmixed benefit to the negroes. It is true it has removed one great inducement to those petty wars which spread misery and desolation among the tribes of the interior. But, on the other hand, in many of these tribes the penalties for crime are Draconic. The most trivial affairs are punishable either by death or slavery. Now that there is no longer a ready market for their culprits these are often slaughtered in cold blood, and in certain districts they are said to be eaten, for some of the finest-looking races are unquestionably cannibals. But although the export of slaves is at an end, slavery is still a recognized institution, in spite of prohibitory decrees promulgated by the Home Government. Labour and service in the towns is all done by slaves, while slaves are so much of a drug in the market that it is scarcely worth while giving chase to runaways. Mr. Monteiro says, however, that the masters behave with great humanity, and indeed even in old times families were seldom separated by the dealers. Consequently he entertains very reasonable doubts whether the blacks will be great gainers should the Government carry out its professed intention of finally abolishing slavery within a year or two. It is certain it will be a heavy blow to the colonists; for the means of life in Angola are almost to be had for the gathering or the digging, and free labour will be well-nigh impossible to come by in the absence of stimulants to overcome the negro laziness. Benguella in especial, the second place in the settlements, must suffer severely. There the colonists set the blacks that is no longer paid them to export to cultivate extensive cotton plantations, when the American war raised the price of inferior cotton; and since then the enterprise has amply repaid its projectors.

But even if lands that are now reclaimed should relapse into bush and swamp, it may be assumed that trade with the interior in other produce would receive a considerable impulse could the Portuguese make up their minds to be more farsighted in the matter of Customs. Mr. Monteiro gives some remarkable statistics of what has taken place in the last few years in the district of the country with which he is well acquainted. Except a few tons of ground-nuts, &c., the shipments from the country between that river and the Congo used to be almost nil. Last year there were shipped from thence some 11,000 tons, the principal exports being ground-nuts, adansonia fibre, and coffee. That adansonia fibre is a new source of production, discovered by Mr. Monteiro. It is the inner bark of the *Adansonia digitata*, or baobab tree, which has been found, as he tells us, to answer admirably for paper-making. For some years he superintended its preparation at Ambrig, or, rather, purchased consignments of it: for, although the natives cut and dried it for sale, they absolutely decline to work the day or piece as his hired labourers. His mining undertakings, as we said, were less successful, though in these, fortunately for himself, he was an employé and not a principal. It appeared that in a certain district in the interior the natives had been in the habit of extracting from 500 to 600 tons of malachite copper every dry season. The property had been secured by an English company, who engaged Mr. Monteiro as their manager. We have seen how he lost his men; and his establishment had to contend against great privations, among others with the scarcity of water. Every drop of it had to be brought six miles on the heads of carriers, and it was full of nasty, indigestible quality. The mines had to be abandoned, although not before tardy discoveries had shown that they might have paid under more favourable circumstances; and in spite of his disappointment Mr. Monteiro is inclined to believe that there is considerable mineral wealth in Angola.

In the course of a prolonged residence and numerous expeditions he came to know the natives very thoroughly, and gives a lively account of the manners and customs that prevail in the different tribes. On the whole, he had no reason to complain of their behaviour to him; but he has formed anything but a favourable opinion of their capabilities. He thinks it self-evident that the negro must be of a most degraded type, or he could never multiply and enjoy life in a climate so fatal to more delicate organizations. With material so unsatisfactory to work upon, he thinks any attempt to elevate them in the social scale is the most hopeless and heart-breaking of tasks. It must be confessed, however, that the cupidity of the native chiefs is enough to discourage individual efforts to better their condition. The carriers and others, who earned fair wages from the merchants on the coast, made a point of spending them at once in dissipation. When remonstrated with, they replied, with unanswerable cogency, that as they would certainly be plundered if they took any property home, they might as well amuse themselves with their earnings. Mr. Monteiro's views are very decided, and occasionally they seem to be self-contradictory; but his volumes are full of valuable information, and contain much picturesque description. It is very possible that they may induce a stray traveller or two to make their way to Angola; but we do not think they are likely to advertise it as an inviting field for British enterprise.

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